

THE  
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 508.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1855.

PRICE {UNSTAMPED 4d  
STAMPED 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

The EFFECT OF RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINES on VESSELS demonstrated daily, at 3.45 and 8.45.  
The ARCTIC COLLECTION of JOHN BARROW, Esq., including the RELICS of the FRANKLIN EXPEDITION, on view daily.  
LECTURE by J. H. PEPPEY, Esq., on the TRANSMISSION of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC through SOLID CONDUCTORS: Illustrated by the Orpheus Glee Union at Three and Eight, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.  
The "SINGING MOUSE" at Four and Nine.  
DISSOLVING VIEWS of the late BATTLES, DIORAMA of SAM SLICK, &c., &c.

WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, in a BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Address, stating salary, and other particulars, to M. R., at Mr. R. Hellards, Ironmonger, Taunton.

WANTED, a well-educated YOUNG PERSON, not under Twenty-two years of age, of Dissenting principles, and decided piety, to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of a LITTLE GIRL, Seven years old, Teaching Reading, Writing, &c.; also to do Needlework, and make herself useful—nothing menial.

Address, stating full particulars of age, and previous occupation and experience, J. E., Post-office, post paid, Blackburn, Lancashire.

IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a JUNIOR HAND, to SERVE at a SECOND RETAIL COUNTER. Active and obliging, and well recommended.

Apply to S. and J. S. Bligh, Ironmongers, Whitechapel.

TO CHEESEMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—

WANTED, a Pious YOUNG MAN, to assist in the WHOLESALE and RETAIL BRANCHES of the CHEESE-MONGERY TRADE; and also to assist at the Books. Must be a member of a Dissenting Church: a Baptist preferred.

Apply to S. S., Alliance Temperance Hotel, 14, Hanover-street, Long-acre.

TO PRINTERS, STATIONERS, and

BOOKSELLERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in a Dissenting family, an active, well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the above business. Respectable references required.

Apply to Mr. Cressley, Post-office, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

TO PERSONS of INFLUENCE.—A small

SALARY (regulated by the amount of business effected) in addition to the ordinary COMMISSION, is offered the First Year to suitable persons disposed to undertake an AGENCY to a First-class well-established GUARANTEE, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Address, Mr. J. Sergeant, Superintendent, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

TO LADIES' SCHOOLS.—WANTED, for

a YOUNG LADY of elegant and accomplished manners, a POSITION in a FIRST-RATE ESTABLISHMENT in the vicinity of London, where her ASSISTANCE in German, French, Italian, and Drawing, would be regarded as an EQUIVALENT for LESSONS in these branches of education.

Address, D. D., Perry-hill House, Sydenham.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY, who has had

Twelve years' experience in Tuition, seeks an ENGAGEMENT in a Gentleman's family.

Address, C. A., care of Mr. Brackett, Bookseller, Colchester.

A LADY of much experience in TUITION

is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as GOVERNESS. She undertakes to impart instruction in every branch of a thorough English Education—Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Composition, &c.; French, the Piano, Singing, Drawing, Italian, and the Rudiments of Latin, if desired.

Address, stating salary, C. E., care of Rev. E. S. Pryce, Gravesend.

A SITUATION is WANTED for a YOUNG

LADY, aged Eighteen, in a Bazaar, Repository, or Jeweller's Shop, with a Pious Family. She is well acquainted with the business, and speaks French. A moderate (if progressing) salary required.

Address, Sharland and Co., Tiverton.

A GENTLEMAN, occupied in the City all

day, can obtain a BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, with comfortable accommodation, in a respectable family, resident about a mile from either of the bridges.

Apply to B. B., Mr. Free nan's, "Nonconformist" Office.

APARTMENTS in the COUNTRY.—The

Proprietress of a Ladies School, in a cheerful village in Kent, would be happy to ACCOMMODATE a LADY of retired habits wishing for Board, &c., in the country. Respe. able references given and required.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Farningham.

A GOOD INCOME.—H. J. invites attention

to his CIRCULAR, containing information, enabling either male or female to earn Three Pounds Weekly, in Nineteen respectable ways, all easy, and without risk. Sent, by return, for twelve stamps, with directed stamped envelope. Henry Johnson, 20, North-street, Cambridge-beach, Hackney, London.

ENGINEERING.—WATLING WORKS,

STONY STRATFORD.—A valuable opportunity is offered in the above Establishment for YOUNG MEN to ACQUIRE a thorough PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The Works are designed for the reception of Pupils, whose training, both in theory and practice, is superintended by the Principals.

Parents wishing to place their Sons, intended for Engineers, under the advantages of an intellectual and religious training, are respectfully invited to communicate with the Principals, Rickett and Haynes, when Prospectuses of their plans will be forwarded.

MILTON CLUB.

The CLUB will be READY for the RECEPTION of MEMBERS in a FEW WEEKS. Due Notice of the Opening will be given.

Applications to be addressed to the Secretary, J. Bennett, Esq., 14, Ludgate-hill.

MILTON CLUB.

The COMMITTEE is about to proceed with the ERECTION of the HALL as soon as practicable.

Applications for Debentures of 50l each, bearing interest at 4l. per Cent., and convertible into Rent Charges on the Property, and giving a vote for the County of Middlesex, to be addressed to the Secretary, John Bennett, Esq., 14, Ludgate-hill.

EAGLE-STREET CHAPEL, HOLBORN.

VALEDICTORY SERVICES.

On LORD'S-DAY, July 29th, being the last Sabbath of the Church and Congregation worshipping in the above Chapel previous to its being pulled down for the erection of the New Building, TWO SERMONS will be preached on the occasion, by the Rev. FRANCIS WILLS, Minister of the Chapel. And on TUESDAY EVENING, July 31st, a Valedictory Service will be held, after which a Public Valedictory Service will be conducted in the Chapel. The Chair will be taken at eleven o'clock. Several ministers and other gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.

Tea will be provided at Half-past Five o'clock. Tickets, 1s. each, may be had of the Committee, and in the Vestry.

EAGLE-STREET CHAPEL, HOLBORN.

The above place of worship will be CLOSED after the 31st

July, preparatory to its being pulled down to clear the ground for the erection of the New Chapel.

The Church and congregation have arranged with the Church in Henrietta-street Chapel, Brunswick-square, to worship with them during the rebuilding of their chapel; the two ministers of the congregations having engaged to take the services each alternate Sabbath. The union of the two congregations will take place on LORD'S-DAY, AUGUST 2, when the Rev. FRANCIS WILLS will preach Morning and Evening.

The Services will commence in the Morning at a Quarter before Eleven, and in the Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.

EAGLE-STREET CHAPEL, HOLBORN.

The Committee appointed to carry out the plans for the

Rebuilding of the above Chapel and School-rooms, beg to inform the religious public and the friends of the Baptist denomination, in particular, that they will now COMMENCE their UNDERTAKING forthwith. The Church and congregation have exerted themselves and are still doing so; and if those friends who have kindly promised to assist them will forward their contributions as under, and if other friends to the cause of the Redeemer in the metropolis, and also those in the country, whose remembrances of Eagle-street Chapel are interesting and profitable, will cheerfully and promptly aid them, they anticipate the pleasure of seeing their long-cherished hope speedily realised, in the erection of a New Chapel worthy of the denomination in this central and densely populated neighbourhood.

CONTRIBUTIONS, &c., will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by—

Mr. H. Craswell, Treasurer, 36, Welbeck-street.  
Mr. F. Wills, Secretary, 4, Granville-square, Pentonville.  
Mr. J. Shovelier, Assistant-Secretary, 21, Lisle-street.  
Mr. Peter Broad, 28, Poultry.  
Mr. Richard Cartwright, 57, Chancery-lane.  
Mr. T. Merritt, 7, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.  
Mr. John Burbridge, 46, Rosoman-street.  
Mr. Parker, Houghton-street.

Or paid to the account of Eagle-street Chapel Building Fund, at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.'s, Lombard-street, information being sent to the Rev. Francis Wills, Secretary, as above; and all Post-office Orders are requested to be made payable at the General Post Office, to Francis Wills, when printed receipts will be immediately forwarded.

HOMERTON COLLEGE, the Training In-

stitution of the Congregational Board of Education. The next SESSION commences September 1st, 1855, when there will be VACANCIES for MALE and FEMALE STUDENTS. Male and Female Teachers, who have completed their term of training are open to engagements, for Infant and Juvenile Schools. Applications for admission into the College, and for Teachers, to be addressed to the Principal, the Rev. W. J. UNWIN, M.A., The College, Homerton, near London.

TEETH.—MR. EDWARD MILES,

Surgeon Dentist, 14, BEDFORD-SQUARE. The practical application of every advancement in Dental Science for the alleviation of pain and suffering, and the use of all materials of the best possible quality and construction, combined with the most recent improvements in forming Sets of Teeth, are secured in the system he has pursued for many years. At home daily from Ten till Four. 14, Bedford-square.

SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RE-

LIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. Eckett, London	1	1	0
James Hobson, Esq., London	1	1	0
Mr. S. Saunders, London	0	5	0
Messrs. Travers and Sons, London	1	1	0
Mr. Holmes, per Mrs. Hoek, London	0	5	0
Baptist Congregation, Amsterdam, per			
Rev. W. A. Salter	2	0	0
W. Middlemore, Esq., Birmingham	1	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq., Birmingham	5	0	0
Edward Craig, Esq., Brantree	1	0	0
Mr. Josh. Nash, Brantree	0	5	0
Mr. D. H. Plover, Stisted (2 years)	2	0	0
Mr. Woolley, Brighton	0	5	0
Rev. J. Sarwill, Bagbrook, per	1	0	0
Mr. S. Carryer, Burslem	0	10	0
Mr. John Maddock, Burslem	0	10	0
Darwen Committee, per R. S. Ashton,			
Esq. (balance)	6	4	8
W. Hicks, Fowey	5	0	0
Liverpool Committee (on account)	21	11	0
Mr. J. Kirkham, Lynn (2 years)	1	1	0
Northampton Committee (on account),			
per Mr. Errington	30	0	0
Mr. J. Evans, Llanfair, Welshpool	1	0	0
Widch Committee, per Mr. George			
Dawson (balance)	2	16	6
Messrs. Bayley, Wrexham	0	10	0
W. H. Darby and Co.	2	0	0

The Committee respectfully invite Contributions from persons not already on the list of subscriptions. Remittances to be made payable to Wm. Edwards, Esq., the Treasurer, and communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

Copies of the last Annual Report, with Prospectuses and Catalogues of the Society, will be forwarded on application; together with the First Number of the Society's Monthly Journal, "THE LIBERATOR," (for July). J. CARVELL WELLS, Secretary.

2, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street.

BERNER-STREET, IPSWICH.—The

Misses BUTLER beg to announce that their SCHOOL RE-OPENS on the 1st of August.

ANGLESEY HOUSE ACADEMY, OR-

PINGTON, KENT, for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Terms, Twenty Guinea per annum, inclusive of Laundry.

For a Prospectus, containing information with references to Parents of Pupils, apply to Mr. Atkins.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION.—Miss M.

SYKES has made arrangements for RECEIVING a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN at BROWN'S LODGE, WOOD VALE, FOREST HILL, where the greatest attention will be paid to their health and domestic comfort, to the formation of their habits, and to their general instruction.

FOREST-HOUSE SCHOOL, WOODFORD

WELLS. Conducted by Mr. G. F. H. SYKES, B.A., late First Assistant-Master of Mill-hill School.

The object of this Establishment is to furnish an Education based on Christian principles, and comprehending instruction in the Arts of Commerce, in the Languages, and in Science. Omnibuses from the City pass the house several times in the day. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application. The School OPENS on the 31st July.

CHAPEL HOUSE, SHEAF-STREET, DA-

VENTRY.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by the Mrs. and Misses DAVIES.

The course of instruction pursued in this Seminary comprises the French, Italian, Latin, and English Languages; Music, Drawing, Painting, and Botany; together with the general range of a polite and useful Education. A resident French Governess. Terms moderate.

A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

References: Rev. H. Batchelor, M.A., Sheffield; Rev. J. Brown, Northampton; Rev. J. Gill, Sudbury, Suffolk; Rev. H. Jones, Birmingham; Rev. J. H. Morgan, Leeds; Rev. G. Nicholson, B.A., Northampton; Rev. J. Sibree, Coventry; and the Parents of Pupils.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MID-

DLESEX.

HEAD MASTER.—The Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

Assisted by Five Resident Masters, besides other Teachers.

The object of this Public School is to give a first-class Education, based on religious principles. The Course of Study includes Classics, Mathematics, and the various branches of a sound English Education. The situation is beautiful and healthy; the spacious premises were provided expressly for the school; and the domestic arrangements are on a most liberal scale.

Prospectuses on application to the Head Master, at the School; or the Secretary, at the Committee Room, Founders' Hall, Swinith's-lane, London.

COMMITTEE.

Thomas M. Coombs, Treasurer.

William Alers Hankey, Esq.; Thomas Piper, Esq.

Rev. Thomas Binney; George Clayton.

John Harris, D.D.; J. C. Harrison.

R. Redpath, A.M.; Joshua Russell.

Philip Smith, B.A.; E. Steane, D.D.

John Stoughton; Frederick Tait.

Edward Tait, Esq.; G. F. White, Esq.

By order of the Committee, ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

NEWSPAPER



**PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**  
PLYMOUTH, conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A.  
(of University College, London), M.R.A.S., &c., &c., assisted by  
well-qualified and experienced Masters.  
The Course of Studies pursued at this Establishment is suitable  
as preparatory either for a College Course, or for Professional or  
Commercial Life.  
The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the  
town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient  
distance for sea-bathing.  
Terms, from 35 to 45 guineas per annum.

**NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL**  
**SCHOOL, SILCOATES-HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.**  
TREASURER—William Shaw, Esq., Porto Bello, Wakefield.  
SECRETARY—Rev. Thos. Scales, General, near Leeds.  
PRINCIPAL—Rev. James Bewglass, A.M., LL.D., Silcoates.  
This School will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, August 3, 1855.  
In addition to the sons of Independent Ministers and Mission-  
aries, the school is now open to a limited number of the sons of  
laymen.  
The course of study is intended to prepare for all departments  
of commercial life, and for entrance at the Universities.  
Application for terms, admission, &c., to be addressed to the  
Principal, or the Secretary.

**HOLLY TREE HOUSE, THE BROAD-  
WAY, PLAISTOW, ESSEX.**  
The MISSES SMITH (late of Mornington-crescent, Regent's-  
park) inform their friends that their scholastic engagements will  
recommence on WEDNESDAY, JULY 25th, when they will be  
prepared to receive a few additional Pupils.  
The earnest efforts of the Misses Smith are directed to the in-  
tellectual and religious improvement of their Pupils, and to the  
promotion of their personal comfort. Terms moderate.  
Reference to the Revs. J. C. Harrison, Camden-town; W. S.  
Edwards, City-road Chapel; J. Buckpitt, Great Torrington;  
Alfred Stone, Moy, Ireland; Thomas James, Yelvertoft; Edwin  
Harrison, M.A., Redbourne Vicarage; J. G. Slight, M.A., Taxall  
Rectory; T. Rambotham, M.A., Walmersley Parsonage; H.  
Linthwaite, M.A., West Walton; Vincent Smith, Esq., Brighton;  
H. Smith, Esq., Bradfield Hall; Robert Johnston, Esq., Camden-  
town; J. Jackson, Esq., New Brighton, Liverpool; and Charles  
Wyat Smith, Esq., Poplar.

**LEICESTER—GENTLEMEN'S SCHOOL.**  
Mr. FRANKLIN receives PUPILS to Board and Educate,  
from the age of ten. In addition to Latin, Greek, and Mathe-  
matics, which are carefully taught, the course of instruction in-  
cludes many subjects of useful and general information. The  
modern languages and the accomplishments are taught by able  
masters. An eminent Professor attends from London to lecture  
on Chemistry. Individual and anxious attention is bestowed  
upon the characters of the Pupils; and their comfort is consulted  
in all the arrangements of the family. The general terms are  
Forty Guineas a year.  
Reference may be made to the parents of pupils who are now  
or were formerly in the school; among others, to J. Mellor,  
Esq., Q.C., Recorder for Leicester; S. Stone, Esq., Town Clerk,  
Leicester; J. J. Hollings, Esq., Leicester; Rev. Dr. Winslow,  
Leamington; Rev. T. R. Barker, Spring-hill College, Birming-  
ham, &c.

**VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.**  
The distinctive features of this Association  
are—That all Education should be religious, but, at the  
same time, so free from Sectarian influence as to secure the  
sympathy and co-operation of all denominations of Evangelical  
Christians; and that the State, being incompetent to give such  
an Education to the people, should not interfere in the matter,  
but leave it entirely to Voluntary effort.  
The COMMITTEE having obtained ELIGIBLE APPOINT-  
MENTS for those Pupils who have recently completed their  
course of study, have now a few VACANCIES in their Normal  
School for YOUNG MEN desirous of qualifying themselves for  
SCHOOLMASTERS.  
The term of instruction is Twelve months; and the Course  
comprises, in addition to the usual routine of a sound English  
Education, Latin, Natural Philosophy, Biblical Studies, Singing,  
Drawing, and School Practices.  
HENRY RICHARD, } Hon. Secs.  
JOSEPH BARRETT, }  
7, Walworth-place, Walworth.

**CRAUFURD HOUSE CLASSICAL, MA-  
THEMATICAL and CHEMICAL SCHOOL, MAIDEN-  
HEAD, BERKS.**  
Mr. PEARCE has pleasure in announcing that the increase of  
his Pupils has led to extensive alterations and enlargement in  
Craufurd House, combining every arrangement for convenience,  
comfort, and health. During nine years, medical attendance  
has been required once. The various branches of polite and  
useful learning are taught in the most approved, expeditious,  
and effective methods. Discipline is maintained, and good habits  
are formed, by careful training and vigilant superintendence. The  
Pupils speak French constantly; many as easily as English.  
German is spoken. There are Singing and Drawing Classes. A  
Band of Music is being formed. Science is taught experi-  
mentally. The younger pupils are under special and appropriate  
management.  
The vigour, cheerfulness, and enthusiasm in cricket, gym-  
nastics, swimming, daily rambles, and frequent excursions into  
the neighbouring country, attest the scope and encouragement  
afforded to the development of boyish feelings and physical  
strength.  
The Terms are from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per annum. References of the  
highest respectability will be sent on application.

**EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES,**  
KING-STREET, LEICESTER.—The MISSES MIALI,  
whose school has been established for many years, continue to  
receive a limited number of Young Ladies for BOARD and  
EDUCATION. The best masters are engaged for French, German,  
Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.  
References: Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe,  
Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev.  
J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. E. Miall, Ullathorpe; and E.  
Miall, Esq., M.P., Sydenham-park, London. Terms and full par-  
ticulars on application.  
The duties of School will be RESUMED on the 27th July.

**SYDENHAM—PERRY-HILL HOUSE**  
SEMINARY—Principal, Mrs. J. W. TODD.—This establish-  
ment offers a complete English education; the best instruction  
in Latin; German, Italian, and French, by native professors; and  
Drawing, Painting, Music, &c., by the first masters. The system  
of Tuition pursued recognises the diversified native capabilities of  
the pupils, and is adapted to develop their individual energies  
and give them confidence in exercising their own power of  
thought and inquiry—and, by forming their characters on the  
basis of intelligent religious principle, to fit them for their  
missions and responsibilities in life. The Mansion and grounds  
are elevated and secluded—situated in a most lovely and healthy  
locality—and in a position to command all the educational  
advantages furnished by the PALACE OF ART. Full par-  
ticulars by Post.  
References:—H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; Apsley  
Pellett, Esq., M.P., Staines; Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, Fiddington;  
the Revs. Dr. Bedford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton;  
Thomas Thomas, Postypool College; F. Trestrail, Secretary to  
the Baptist Mission; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; J. F. Murrell, Lei-  
cester; S. J. Davis, London; T. Winter and G. H. Davis,  
Bristol; G. J. Brown, Reading; C. J. Middleitch and S. Man-  
ning, Frome; J. Purner, Esq., Bathmores Castle, Dublin;  
J. Toome, Esq., Salisbury; Daniel Pratt, Esq., London; H. and  
W. Todd, Esqrs., Dublin; J. C. Salisbury, Esq., City-road.

THIRTY MILES ROUND LONDON.  
**MONEY LENT in SUMS from £20 and**  
**UPWARDS on Personal Security, Freehold or Leasehold**  
Property, and every description of available security. Repay-  
ments by instalments, as may be arranged.  
NEW NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COM-  
PANY, 484, OXFORD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.  
THOS. BURNHAM, Resident Managing Secretary,  
Office hours from Nine till Six. Correspondents to enclose  
postage stamps for reply.

**LONDON ASSURANCE FREEHOLD**  
**LAND SOCIETY, 29, MOORGATE-STREET, BANK.**  
P. Broad, Esq. C. Reed, Esq.  
G. Moore, Esq. G. Wilson, Esq.  
DIRECTORS.  
Henry Fuller, Esq. Joseph Soul, Esq.  
Rev. J. V. Mummery, F.R.A.S. Robert Spencer, Esq.  
William C. Powell, Esq. Samuel T. Williams, Esq.  
SOLICITOR.—Charles Shephard, Esq.  
SURVEYOR.—J. E. Saunders, jun., Esq.  
LAND DEPARTMENT.—A most eligible Freehold Estate, con-  
sisting of eighty-six plots of Building land at Hammer-smith,  
confering votes for the county of Middlesex, is now being dis-  
tributed. A Ballot monthly. Shares, 40*l.* each; or 6*l.* per  
month.  
DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.—Sums of 5*l.* and upwards received  
at Five per cent. interest returnable at a short notice.  
An Estate, situate in another highly-favoured suburb of Lon-  
don, will be offered shortly. All information may be had of  
THOMAS ALFRED BURR, Manager.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**  
48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.  
FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.  
CHAIRMAN—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.  
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.  
John Bradbury, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.  
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John Feltham, Esq. Samuel H. Lucas, Esq.  
Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P. Charles Lushington, Esq.  
BANKERS—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of  
England.  
SOLICITORS—Septimus Davidson, Esq.  
CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Abstract of the REPORT of the Directors for 1854:—  
"The number of Policies issued during the year . . . 1,302  
Assuring the sum of . . . £283,074 0 0  
Annual Premiums thereon . . . 19,624 8 8  
Policies issued from the commencement of the Institu-  
tion in December, 1835 . . . 17,494  
Policies now in force . . . 13,175  
Annual Income—from Pre-  
miums (after deducting  
£33,348 abatement al-  
lowed . . . £177,999 5 9  
Ditto—From Interest on in-  
vested capital . . . 44,073 7 7  
Amount returned to Members in abatement  
of Premiums . . . 240,134 11 8  
Amount of Bonuses added to sums assured  
Amount paid in claims by Death from the  
commencement of the Institution . . . 441,369 11 11  
Balance of receipts over the disbursements  
in the year . . . 117,669 6 0  
Increasing the Capital Stock of the Institu-  
tion to . . . 1,092,166 9 8"  
At the last division of surplus profits, made up to Nov. 30,  
1852, the reductions varied from 6 to 89 per cent. on the original  
amount of premiums, according to the age of the member, and  
the time the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged in  
like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of premiums  
received during the preceding five years.  
Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st July inst., are  
reminded that they must be paid within thirty days of that time.  
Prospectuses and other information may be obtained on appli-  
cation at the Office.  
July 4, 1855. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

**EVERLASTING GOLD PENS.**  
THE sale of several gross during a short  
period is the best guarantee of the superiority and cheap-  
ness of ALFRED PEGLER'S WARRANTED GOLD PENS. Full  
size, 2*s.* each; smaller, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Silver Cases for ditto, 2*s.* 6*d.*  
each. A great variety of Penholders, with Patent Pen-nibs,  
in gold and Silver, suitable for presents. They will be forwarded  
free by post to any address, and exchanged if not approved.  
Each Pen bears the name of ALFRED PEGLER, 151, HIGH-  
STREET, Southampton.

**212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE**  
RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapour-  
insulating), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents  
of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid  
Lock and Door (without which no Safe is secure). The strongest,  
best, and cheapest safeguards extant.  
MILNERS' PHENIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL,  
the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms,  
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## A NEW ARGUMENT on a GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION:

ADDRESSED TO THE MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,  
The awful circumstances in which this country is placed, by  
reason of a great practical constitutional error, has induced me  
to appeal to your understanding as Christian legislators, and as  
professing to be actuated by Christian motives and principles.  
You all acknowledge authority in the Word of God,  
and would not willingly err from its doctrines and pre-  
cepts; it is from that Word, my Lords and Gentlemen, that I  
purpose showing you that you have greatly strayed from its  
beneficent requirements, and have become parties in carrying on  
a deceptive and fraudulent system of evil worship, as contrary to  
Truth as it is pregnant of error, and exhibiting in its constitution  
and practice the essence of that false Church system pronounced  
by Inspiration to be "Babylon in a mystery, the Mother of  
Harlots and Abomination of the Earth," and denounced in the  
same authority as putting itself in the place of God, and of all  
things that are appointed of God concerning His Truth and  
worship; with which also it is recorded and testified, that the  
kings of the earth have committed fornication, and per-  
versely agreed and given their kingdoms unto God overruling  
the same for the fulfilment of His Word, which testifies concern-  
ing the coming domination, and prevalence of this ecclesiastical  
evil.

Now, my Lords and Gentlemen, before I proceed to prove the  
truth of my assumption, let me suggest that it may be through  
ignorance that you have been led to acquiesce in a practice so  
detrimental to truth; but I appeal to your understanding and  
candour, as of wise men, deeply to ponder the subject in question.

It will not be difficult for me to prove the truth of my position,  
if I show that the Word of God prescribes and authorises what is  
right in the solemn matter of Divine worship; and if I can show  
a contrary practice, having all the marks and characters of that  
nefarious system that is opposed to the Truth of God. The  
Scriptures uniformly assert, that God has founded His Church on  
abstract spiritual principles; and that, under the present dis-  
pensation, He has committed all government power unto His  
Son, who is "Head over all things to His Church;" and His  
Word contains a true and faithful record of His will, and is solely  
profitable and appointed to direct the Christian in all matters of  
practice. At the same time it pronounces the most fearful  
denunciation against all who shall impiously and sacrilegiously  
add to, or take away from, its Divine requirements. Such is the  
character of the Christian institution.

The Divine Word treats also of the coming of another Church  
system, which is essentially secular in its character—a creature  
of man, and by the malice of the enemy of all truth and  
righteousness, purposely set up to subvert by specious pretences,  
and draw aside to "another Gospel," such as ought to obey the  
truth. Now, my Lords and Gentlemen, let me show you the symbol  
representing this great evil; and lest you should be tempted to  
doubt the fact from human testimony, I will exactly quote the words  
of Inspiration, and may the Spirit of Truth give you a right un-  
derstanding! Revelation, 17th chap., it is written: "And there came  
one of the seven angels which had the seven vials, and talked  
with me, saying unto me, Come hither, I will show unto thee the  
judgment of the great whore that sitteth upon many waters;  
with whom the kings of the earth have committed fornication,  
and the inhabitants of the earth have been made drunk with the  
wine of her fornication. So he carried me away in the spirit into  
the wilderness; and I saw a woman sit upon a scarlet-coloured beast,  
full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns. And  
the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet colour, and decked  
with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in  
her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornications.  
And upon her forehead was a name written, Mystery, Babylon the  
Great, the Mother of Harlots and Abominations of the Earth.  
And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and  
with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus."

Now, my Lords and Gentlemen, I beg to submit, that this  
figure represents the principle of the union of Church and State,  
the woman being the emblem of ecclesiasticism, and the beast  
which carries her is the civil power; and that this is not the  
symbol of any Church in particular, but that all Churches, what-  
ever may be their creed, that stand in this anomalous relation  
with the State, are here represented. Indeed, when it is con-  
sidered that this unnatural and adulterous union has in all times  
furnished men with power to abuse their conscientious but dif-  
fering fellow subjects, there need be no doubt of the truth of this  
hypothesis; the spirit of persecution being common to all bigots  
who are opposed in their religious ideas and practices,  
but the power to harm is in this union alone; and  
hence is this false Church system described as being  
drunken with the blood of the saints and the martyrs  
of Jesus. Thus that reformed Protestant Church, which you  
sanction and approve, is part and parcel of that false worship  
which the sacred Scriptures denounce. Yes, my Lords and  
Gentlemen, your predecessors have dared to legislate, and your-  
selves legislate, in your civil capacity, in the great and awful  
matters of God's Church government, which is blasphemy and  
loss of eternal life to do. See Rev. xxii., 18, 19. The sacred  
Scriptures are a complete and positive rule of government in all  
matters pertaining to Divine worship, both for doctrine and  
practice, and show the form and ordinances of that holy and  
beautiful house where our fathers worshipped God in spirit and  
in truth. The Primitive Church was perverted when carnal  
men secularised it into a national Establishment; then com-  
menced the mystery of iniquity which has continued to work for  
the last 1,360 years.

It is not my intention, my Lords and Gentlemen, to show the  
"form of the house which was ruthlessly devastated," or  
"trodden under foot" of Gentile dereliction very early in the  
Christian era; nor do I purpose to demonstrate how the present  
faring sectarianism ill supplies its place; the first of these  
points will be divinely shown to sincere inquirers who  
are sorry for past transgressions, and who would wish  
to flee out of Babylon; the other is the prerogative  
of the same Eternal Spirit when he again calls men's attention  
to first principles of the records of eternal truth—then will He  
show them the form of the house. My purpose is to demonstrate  
that yourselves are practising wrong; and that I have chosen  
to do, not from imagination, but have demonstrated from the  
words of Revelation. Let me entreat you to give all due  
consideration to the weighty subject; times are extraordinary,  
the system in question is doomed of Providence, and judgment  
may be at the door. Every State in Christendom which is con-  
stituted on this basis is equally involved, and although the Eng-  
lish head of the beast received a deadly wound when the Papacy  
was discovered from the State, yet that wound was again  
"healed" when the new interest of Protestantism became con-  
nected with the State, and made part and parcel of the law of  
the land.

But, my Lords and Gentlemen, there is another reason why I  
call your attention to this subject; it is on the point of your  
being liege subjects of Her Most Excellent Majesty, whose throne  
is imperilled by her being placed where she ought not to have  
been with reference to Church matters. Her Majesty, as the  
champion of an interest, and as the head of a party in the State,  
holds her tenure of office subject to the fortunes of that interest  
and party; for the same party who in the day of their power called  
to the throne a Protestant, may, perchance, be found too feeble to  
retain them. This is a feasible case, and one well deserving your  
instant attention. This is a solemn and serious aspect in the  
case, and one that behoves you to look well into it, especially  
my Lord Chancellor, and to release Her Majesty from a condition  
so opprobrious and so dangerous. Times and circumstances  
favour this change; it would leave the secular constitution  
untouched, and Her Majesty's present descent would be graceful  
and safe. But when the conflict of party strife comes for the  
possession of the ascendancy—and come it will—then, under a  
special and trying Providence, the throne may be shaken to its  
foundation, and a less amiable Sovereign succeed the present  
rightful possessor. That the God of all grace may avert so great  
a calamity, prays

A PROTESTANT LAYMAN.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 508.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1855.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 4d.  
STAMPED ... 5d.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

THE tactics of a strong and determined opposition which, by making unscrupulous use of the forms of the House, can always baffle the efforts of a private member, have succeeded in preventing hitherto the passage of Sir W. Clay's Bill for the Abolition of Church-rates through its more advanced stages in the House of Commons. A majority, however decided, could not force a minority, even if much weaker than they are, to forego a second discussion on the principle of the measure on the motion for going into committee, nor hinder them from consuming in useless talk the whole of the limited time set apart for debate on Wednesdays. All that the friends of the bill could do to frustrate such an attempt to defeat, by delay, the honourable member for the Tower Hamlets, they have done. They have cautiously avoided furthering the object of their opponents by protracting discussion on an already worn-out question; and they have submitted in silence to the taunt of having been dumb with dismay at the force of the arguments arrayed against them. Their self-denial, however, has not been rewarded by success. The date beyond which the Lords had resolved not to receive any new measure into their House, unless recommended by its obvious urgency, has now been reached—and since it is impracticable to force the measure upon their attention this session, we think it is wisely resolved to press on the adjourned debate in the Commons, to seize the occasion for replying to the opponents of the measure, and to push the bill, if possible, through its remaining stages in the Lower House.

But whatever may be the temporary fate reserved for the present bill, its more active and earnest supporters may, at least, derive encouragement from the fact, that its progress could only be resisted with any chance of success by employing against it the forms of the House. This may be taken as conclusive evidence that the minority have abandoned all hope of reversing the decision which the House has twice recorded in its favour. So settled is the ascertained opinion of the representative branch of the Legislature, or so stringent is the pressure which constituencies have brought to bear upon their members, that those who object to the abolition of Church-rates have been driven to betray their consciousness of being unable to defeat the measure on its merits. They who a few years ago contented themselves with contemptuously pooh-poohing any proposition for the abolition of Church-rates—they who questioned the right of Dissenters to seek relief from this odious burden—they who would hear of no modification of the system, and declared their resolution to uphold the powers of the Established Church in all their integrity—would now be but too happy to exempt Dissenters from the payment of this ecclesiastical tax, and can only postpone for a season its complete abolition, by resorting to practices which, whilst they betray apprehension, can only, in their case, be characterised as obstructive and vexatious. How are the mighty fallen!

Whilst, however, the position, the tone, and the tactics of the opponents of this measure are

strikingly novel, the grounds of objection they have taken to the abolition of Church-rates, are as old as is the controversy itself in which they are employed. Thrice to slay the slain is weary some work, and yet this is the only work which has been, hitherto, imposed upon us. We have listened attentively to the three debates which the present session has produced on this subject—we have read with care the newspaper reports of the speeches we had previously heard—and we must aver our belief that not a single reason has been adduced for the continuance of the present system, which has not been over and over again put forward during the last twenty years, and as often refuted. It is true that some of the more preposterous arguments against the change we seek, have been quietly dropped. Lord John Russell's averment of some six or eight years ago, that the Church-rate system ought to be maintained as a "national homage to Christianity" has not been heard of since. Probably, also, he is indisposed to repeat his opinion of last session, that they constitute an essential feature of a system which is inseparably linked with an hereditary nobility and a constitutional monarchy. We have not been met this session, moreover, with charges of spoliation and sacrilege. These grosser forms in which objection to abolition used to show itself, are now abandoned; but those which are still retained are familiar, faded, and wrinkled with age.

First of all, we are reminded in every variety of phrase, that the Church-rate system is an exceedingly "ancient privilege," and ought not to be lightly parted with. We admit that it comes down to us hoary with extreme old age—but we can discover in that fact no good reason why, if it is obviously out of keeping with the altered circumstances and spirit of the times, we should perpetuate the annoyance. It is not older than some things which nevertheless the nation has long since discontinued. Examination by torture, burning for witchcraft, running the gauntlet, and many other absurd practices, were as old as Church-rates, but their age did not prevent our forefathers from dealing with them according to the measure of light which they possessed. Past generations, moreover, had a plausible ground for exacting this ecclesiastical impost, which entirely fails us—for when all men were of one faith, and dissent neither peeped nor muttered throughout the land, the system, however condemned by religion, was not also in obvious opposition to the dictates of justice—whereas, now that the Established Church is proved by statistical inquiry, to be the chosen Church of but one-third of the people, it is clearly unjust to lay a tax upon all for its exclusive advantage.

But then, where will you find a substitute for Church-rates? Well, we should say without scruple, in the affectionate and willing liberality of the Church's own members. No doubt, such a reply would be exceedingly unstatesmanlike, because modern statesmanship appears to deem reliance upon unseen energies utterly Quixotic. It goes for nothing with those who are poisoned with the atmosphere of Downing-street, that there is ample ability in the Church to provide accommodation for her worshippers. Unwillingness to repair their religious edifices, and to meet the expenditure incurred in their celebration of Divine ordinances, is assumed as incontrovertible—assumed in the teeth of contradicting facts. But even if it were true, which we do not believe, that Churchmen would fail to subscribe with cheerful alacrity the half-million annually which would suffice for the purpose, it is also true that a sum equal to that amount might readily be obtained by an improved management of cathedral and caputal estates. Why is not this secured, and devoted to the purpose which incredulous politicians tell us is absolutely necessary? It is all very well to say that it is intended to make a better use of it. Can the money thus obtainable be consecrated to a better or more necessary object than that of relieving the Church from the charge of injustice, and of preferring "filthy lucre" to a spotless moral reputation?

But the poor! Will Parliament look on and see

the poor man robbed of his most precious inheritance—the right to enter into his parish church, and worship the God of his fathers, without money and without price? Well, we apprehend, that the poor man himself, if questioned, would be surprised to find that he has any right to the church which he has not practically to the Dissenting chapel. Where there is plenty of room, the poor is as free and welcome to accommodation in the one edifice as in the other, neither more nor less—and where there is a fashionable preacher and a fashionable congregation, the simple poor, we fear, would find little better than standing room and a cool greeting in either. Exceptions, of course, there would be in both cases—but, on the whole, the very poor are quite as likely to receive civility without a fee from Dissenters—as from Churchmen. And then, as to the gratuitous character of the benefit bestowed by the Church, it is rather apparent than real. The poor man pays for the spiritual ministrations which he may or may not seek at the hands of his mother Church, in every mouthful of bread that he eats, or gives to his wife and children. For though he pays nothing in tithe, the price of his bread is affected by the rent-charge which is paid by his employer; because it is tolerably certain that if land were not burdened with this impost, the produce of it would be somewhat lower in the market.

The main reason, however, urged against the abolition of Church-rates is that it is a step taken by its promoters towards the separation of Church and State. There is no denying this—but although it may be the safest step, it is by no means evident that it will be the surest. If gained it will undoubtedly give to Dissenters the prestige of triumph. It will also bring Churchmen to a practical familiarity with the working of the voluntary principle, and thus prepare their minds to consent to the application of that principle on a wider scale. But if lost, it leaves a grievance which, wherever it is felt, produces a susceptibility to impression against the system of a Church Establishment, highly favourable to the inculcation of anti-State-Church views and arguments. We would prefer to advance step by step to our ulterior object—but if impeded, we shall still advance, as surely as the sun will mount to the meridian. The difference will be rather disadvantageous to Churchmen than to ourselves—for the accumulated force which will eventually burst the barrier interposed between us and the abolition of Church-rates, will suffice to carry us on a long way further. The longer that reasonable demand is refused, the greater will be the loss of moral influence by the Church, and the surer will be our acquisition of it at her expense. Looking, therefore, to our ulterior object, it is a matter of comparative indifference to us whether we move towards it by the one path or the other. The one we might select as being the smoothest—the other, as being, though rough, the shortest. We commend this view of the case to those whom it may concern.

### LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

DOVER.—On Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, a meeting for private conference was held at the vestry of Salem Chapel, to meet C. J. Foster, Esq., and Rev. E. S. Pryce, from London. Mr. Flashman was in the chair, and Messrs. Poulter, Mummery, Rees, Hills, Bolton, and Rev. J. Grigsby took part in the proceedings.

FOLKESTONE.—A meeting of a private and social kind was held in the Guildhall, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst.; Rev. D. Jones, A.B., presided. The various religious denominations were represented by persons from the town and the surrounding district, and, after the addresses of Dr. Foster and Mr. Pryce, several additions were made to the list of subscribers.

THE FIRST PRIVATE HALL AT OXFORD UNDER THE NEW ACT.—The Rev. E. A. Litton, M.A., Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, proposes, under the enabling powers of the recent act, to open a hall in Oxford for the reception of students. After a careful consideration of the probable expenses (80l.) for the academical year, con-



sisting, practically, of three terms, each containing eight or nine weeks, has been fixed on as the lowest sum compatible with prudence. This includes all the student's expenses, except fees paid to the University for matriculation or for degrees.

**THE REGIUM DONUM.**—So soon as the House of Commons can again get into Committee of Supply, the grants for the Belfast professorships, and for the Irish Presbyterian ministers, will be vigorously assailed. Messrs. Williams, Hadfield, Miall, Crossley, and Pellatt, having given notice of a batch of amendments for the purpose.—*The Liberator*.

**MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.**—For the last three weeks a case of great importance has been pending before Lord Ardmillan, in the shape of a petition of service between Alexander, nephew, and claiming to be heir-male of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Livingstone, and Mrs. Fenton, claiming to be the heir, whatsoever, upon the failure of heirs male. On the part of Alexander, the stake is the entailed estate of Bedlornie and others, with the baronetcy thereof, and also the dormant peerages of Callander and Linlithgow. The objection raised by Mrs. Fenton to the claims of Alexander the heir male, is that his mother was the sister of his father's first wife. This Alexander meets—1st, by the plea that his domicile being in England, the question must be ruled by the law of England, and that his parents having been married by the law of England, he must prevail; 2nd, that although at one time the marriage might have been voidable by the English law, under Lord Lyndhurst's act it could not now be inquired into there, and that the same rule must apply in Scotland; 3rd, that the relationship of his father's two wives is not proved; 4th (and this brings out the question which gives the matter public interest in Scotland), that *est* the two wives were full sisters, there is nothing in the law of Scotland to illegitimise him in respect thereof. The case has been depending for several weeks, and the arguments of junior counsel for the claimant Alexander are nearly concluded.

**ANOTHER PRISONER IN TUSCANY FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.**—It seems another victim of Papal tyranny still languishes in the very prison from which Cecchetti has been set free. Eusebio Massai has been in gaol nine months, for reading the Word of God, and expressing his belief in its verities. He is stated to be a native of Pontedera, a journeyman baker by trade, and father of a large family. "In the beginning of the month of November last (says a correspondent of the *Christian Times*) he was arrested, carried before the Prefect of Police of the Department of Pisa, and, without being tried in open court, or confronted with any witnesses, was condemned by that functionary to a year's imprisonment in the House of Correction at Imbrogiana, "for defection in matters of religion, for having on various occasions maintained propositions injurious to the fundamental verities of our holy religion, and irreverent towards the Supreme Ruler of the Catholic Church and the other ministers of religion; and that with the deliberate intention and design of persuading others to adopt his maxims." So runs the Prefect's sentence! He was sent off to Imbrogiana at once, and since the beginning of November has not been heard of. His wife and seven children have been cared for by their fellow-Protestants at Pontedera, of whose existence all the Christians in this country were ignorant until Massai's imprisonment revealed them."

**RELEASE OF CECCHETTI.**—The Grand Duke of Tuscany has released the unfortunate cigar maker Cecchetti, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for reading the Bible in company with the members of his own family. The Marquis of Normanby had interested himself on behalf of Cecchetti, and the Grand Duke remitted the remainder of the sentence, on condition of Cecchetti absenting himself from Tuscany during that time. He is now in Turin, where he will receive the proceeds of a subscription raised for him by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Piedmontese Government, at the instance of Mr. Erskine, our Chargé d'Affaires at Turin, always anxious to do what may be agreeable to the English Government, but especially so when the object has been the victim of intolerance, has given Cecchetti employment in one of the royal tobacco manufactories.

### Religious Intelligence.

**CLAPTON.**—Mr. Thomson, having resigned the pastoral charge of the Church and congregation assembling in Pembury-grove Chapel, Lower Clapton, was invited to meet them on Thursday evening, July 12, to receive a token of their high esteem, cordial affection, and unabated confidence. The Rev. Dr. Manuel, who has attended Mr. Thomson's ministry for a considerable time, though himself a member of the Church of Scotland, presided on the occasion; and presented to Mr. Thomson, in the name of his congregation and friends, a handsome silver inkstand, with a suitable inscription, and a purse containing a hundred sovereigns. Mr. Thomson, deeply affected, tendered his parting and affectionate counsels.

**NEW TABERNACLE, OLD-STREET-ROAD.**—This chapel having undergone repairs, was re-opened for Divine service on Sunday, the 15th inst. The sermons were preached by the Rev. Isaac Vaughan, the minister of the chapel. On Monday evening, the 16th, a tea meeting was held in the school-room, at which between 200 and 300 persons sat down. The tea was provided gratuitously by the ladies connected with the Church and congregation. After tea, a meeting was held in the chapel, ably presided over by Henry Bateman, Esq. A financial report of the expenses connected with the repairs was read by Mr. Tyler, by which it appeared that the cost had been 195*l.*, and towards this 190*l.* odd had been subscribed by the

members of the Church and congregation. The chairman stated he would defray the difference himself, in order that there should be no debt on the cause. Excellent addresses were delivered by the Revs. Isaac Vaughan, Macfarlane, of Albion Chapel, Moorfields, and Mannering, of Holywell Mount.

**"THE FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH," KENTISH-TOWN.**—The Free Christian Church was dedicated, on the 5th inst. The Rev. W. Foster preached on the occasion. There was a large gathering of friends. The church was well filled. The Rev. John James Tayler, of Manchester College, presided at the collation. The friends present were addressed by the chairman, and by the Revs. Thomas Madge, Edward Tagart, Dr. Harrison, Dr. Sadler, H. Solly, H. Hutton, W. Forster, and E. Field, Esq. Mr. Foster preached again on the Sunday to overflowing congregations. Collections were made after all the services, and about 170*l.* were collected and subscribed. The building has cost about 4,200*l.* The sum of about 3,400*l.* has been subscribed, including the collections at the dedication, leaving a debt of 800*l.* The new church will accommodate 600 persons, and should the other aisle and galleries ever be added, it will then hold 1,000.

**IPSWICH.**—The Rev. William Clarkson, late missionary to India, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Church assembling at Tacket-street, Ipswich, and enters upon his labours on the first Sabbath in August, with prospects of much usefulness.

**CHARD, SOMERSET.**—The ordination services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. W. Denham, as pastor of the Independent Church in this town, took place on Wednesday, July 11th. There was a large assemblage of visitors from the surrounding neighbourhood. The Rev. W. H. Griffiths, B.A. (Classical and Mathematical Tutor of the Western College), delivered the introductory address. The Rev. Evan Edwards (Baptist Minister, of Chard) proposed the questions; after which, the Rev. R. Allott, LL.D. (Theological Tutor of the Western College), delivered the charge to the minister. The Rev. R. S. Short, of Wiveliscombe, offered the ordination prayer. In the evening, the Rev. H. Addiscott, of Taunton, preached the sermon to the people.

**TWERTON, BATH.**—On Lord's-day, July 15th, the Baptist Chapel in this place, after being closed nearly two months for extensive alterations and repairs, was re-opened for Divine worship. The sermon in the morning was delivered by the Rev. R. Brindley, of Percy Chapel, Bath; and in the afternoon, by the Rev. F. Bosworth, A.M., of King-street, Bristol. In the evening, the Rev. E. Clarke, pastor of the Church, read the Scriptures and offered prayer, after which Rev. R. Wallace, of Tottenham, preached. On the following Monday, about 120 persons assembled at a public tea, after which, a sermon was delivered by the Rev. C. J. Middleditch, of Frome. The services were of a most pleasing and gratifying character. The chapel now presents a singularly chaste and comfortable appearance, highly creditable to the parties who had the direction of the alterations.

**EASTCOMBES, STROUD.**—The Rev. H. Whitlock, late of Earls Barton, Northamptonshire, having accepted a very cordial and unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church, Eastcombes, entered on his new sphere on the second Sabbath of this month.

**UNION CHAPEL, LUTON, BEDS.**—The Rev. J. Makepeace, late of the Baptist Mission in India, has received and accepted a most cordial invitation to undertake the pastorate of the Church assembling in this place of worship. He purposes entering on his stated labours the first of October.

**TORNESS.**—We are requested to state that the resignation by Mr. Hoskin of the pastorate of the Independent Church in this town, did not arise from any doctrinal differences between him and some of the members, as stated by the *Western Times*, but from other causes.

**SHIRLEY, HAMPSHIRE.**—The Rev. S. Sincos having resigned the pastorate of the Church at Southwell and accepted that of the Church meeting in Union Chapel, Shirley, near Southampton, a recognition service was held, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., when the Rev. A. McLaren gave a brief statement of the leading events that had transpired in the formation of the cause and the settlement of the pastor. The Rev. T. Adkins, of Southampton, addressed the minister; and the Rev. J. Woodward, late of London, gave suitable and appropriate advice to the Church and congregation. The Rev. W. Roberts (Independent), J. Entwistle (Wesleyan), and S. S. Pugh (Baptist), conducted the devotional parts of the service.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—The Rev. R. A. Vaughan, B.A., has resigned his ministry in connexion with the congregation assembling in Ebenezer Chapel, Birmingham, in consequence of the state of his health. The Church, or receiving the resignation of their esteemed pastor, unanimously resolved to present him with a substantial expression of their esteem. On Sunday evening, June 24th, Mr. Vaughan preached his last sermon to a densely-crowded and deeply-affected audience. On Wednesday evening, July 11, a presentation was made of a purse containing 250*l.*, which sum was subscribed without personal application, accompanied with a suitable address. An affectionate address was also presented from the young men of the congregation.

**ROYSTON, HERTS.**—On Thursday, the 12th ult., a public meeting was held in the British School-room of this town, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. W. G. Barrett with an address and testimonial previous to his leaving Royston for Manchester. During the seven years of Mr. B.'s residence in Royston, he has lived on terms of cordiality with all parties, as well as in unbroken harmony with his own Church and congregation; and, as an expression of this fact, both the address and testimonial were subscribed to

by persons representing all denominations and all classes. John Fordham, Esq., being called to the chair, after making a few appropriate remarks, called on Mr. Pickering to read the address; after which Mr. Henry Butler presented Mr. Barrett, in the name of the subscribers, first, with an elegant gold watch and appendages, with a suitable inscription, and then with a purse of money, amounting together to 100*l.* This testimonial was handed to Mr. Barrett on a handsome silver salver, which had been presented to Mr. and Mrs. Barrett by the "young people of John-street Congregational Church, as an expression of their affectionate esteem." Mr. Barrett has accepted the appointment of district secretary to the London Missionary Society for the county of Lancashire, and carries into his new sphere of duty the good wishes of the town and neighbourhood he has left.

**HENDON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—On the 18th instant, the Hendon Congregational Church was dedicated to the worship of God. Two impressive sermons were preached on the occasion; that in the morning, by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden-town; that in the evening, by the Rev. James Flemming, of Kentish-town. The Rev. J. Nunn, the Rev. R. Marten, Professor Newth, of New College, and M. A. Garvey Esq., LL.B., took part in the services. During the interval between the services, about seventy friends met and partook of a cold collation, after which several addresses were delivered.

### Correspondence.

#### THE VACCINATION BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—That period of the session has arrived, when, as you have frequently warned, there is danger to liberty and sound legislation, and this from the future introduction and glib progress of bills, objectionable in principle, and adopted with too little consideration by the Legislature. Happily for religious liberty there is the sentinel committee of the Liberation Society. A similar guardianship is needed over our medical freedom. Two bills are now before the House of Commons, which, from their ominous titles, require a rigid scrutiny. I refer to the Medical Registration Bill, and "a Bill to Provide for the Vaccination of the People in England and Wales." I was glad to find by your Notices to Correspondents, in this week's *Nonconformist*, that you will insert a letter on the former in your next Number, and shall therefore refer only to the latter.

Is this measure, embracing the people of England and Wales, a sequel to the experimental legislation of '53? Introduced by a member of the medical profession, is it on the recommendation of the Epidemiological Society, in whose report there are the ill-omened words—"The compulsory (vaccination) act, applies only to children born in England and Wales after a certain date; it does not extend to the whole existing population of England and Wales, nor to those who, whether adults or children, may at any time immigrate into this portion of the kingdom. This is a grave defect."

If its provisions are founded on such an opinion, let those who love liberty beware! Is it not enough that our children are legally compelled to undergo an operation which may infuse into their blood the very seeds of disease and future suffering? Is it to be endured, that in this "free" England the man is to be grasped by a usurping law, his arm punctured, his blood probably vitiated, his manhood outraged, and his personal liberty trampled upon? I cannot yet believe that such a degrading calamity will be permitted by the representatives of an intelligent and liberty-loving people.

An onward progress has broken down monopoly in commerce—has secured a greater share of freedom in representation—and indicates hopefulness in matters ecclesiastical. Why should medical science or medical dogmas be enforced by means counter to the spirit of the age? Rather than be upheld by monopoly, or promulgated by a despotic law, let them win their way by innate excellence.

Let our legislators pause before taking a step further in this forbidden path, and instead of welding another fetter, let them loose those existing. Let them abolish the Compulsory Vaccination Act, and thus break the first link of a chain which, if sequentially lengthened, will engirdle our liberties and strangle our freedom.

Yours very faithfully,  
Dorking, July 20, 1865. CHARLES ROSE.

#### THE MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I noticed in the *Times* a short while ago, the announcement of this bill, and was really much surprised to find that its framer, Mr. Headlam, proposes to tax medical men at present in practice 1*l.* annually, and those who, after November next, may enter on medical practice, 10*l.* annually, with a view to protect the profession from quackery.

A more unjust and infamous attack on the public rights—a more uncalculated and unnecessary bill, I never heard of. Many people, perhaps, are not aware that great improvements have, within the last fifty years, sprung up in the healing art, which threaten to produce a complete revolution in the science and practice of medicine. Now this bill appears to me to be brought forward with no other view than to check these improvements, and to prevent young men of talent—who might pursue these means, which require far more study and self-denial in their pursuit than the old system does—from entering the medical profession. The idea of the bill being intended to prevent quackery, is simply amusing. Mr. Headlam has no doubt forgotten the well-known remark of the late Dr. James Johnson, physician to King William IV., "that there was as much quackery in the profession as there was out of it." The same gentleman, moreover, declares it as his conscientious opinion, founded on long observation and reflection, that if there were not a single surgeon, apothecary, man-midwife, chemist, druggist, or drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevail. "As respects this country," remarks Dr. Elliotson, "I cannot but think, if all the patients (in Asiatic cholera) had been left alone, the mortality would have been much the same as it has been."



Sir Anthony Carlisle used to say, that "hospitals are institutions in which medical education is perfected by murder."

"So far as my experience of medical matters goes," remarks Dr. Dickson, "few people are permitted to die of disease; the orthodox fashion is to die of the doctor."

Dr. Billing says: "I visited the different schools of medicine, and the students of each hinted, if they did not assert, that the other sects killed their patients."

Franks says: "Thousands are slaughtered in the quiet sick-room."

Reid says: "More infantile subjects are perhaps diurnally destroyed by the pestle and mortar, than in the ancient Bethlehem fell victims in one day to the Herodian massacre!"

Speaking of the plague, Dr. Madden says: "In all our cases we did as other practitioners did; we continued to bleed, and the patients continued to die."

Sir A. Cooper gave it as his opinion, that the science of medicine was founded on conjecture, and improved by murder. These observations, made at different times by medical men of eminence in the old school, will show in what degree of estimation they held that profession which it is now proposed to endow with such extraordinary power and privileges. Surely the public generally is becoming awake, and, what is rather disagreeable to some minds, very knowing in matters beyond their calling. Many begin shrewdly to suspect that the old treatment is *wrong in principle*; and they will ere long demand a change by employing those only who cure by simple and natural means. Knighton said: "Medicine seems one of those ill-fated arts whose improvement bears no proportion to its antiquity." Abernethy remarked: "There has been a great increase of medical men of late years, but, upon my life, diseases have increased in proportion." Numerous other similar instances of frank and interesting avowals might be given from the writings of men who practise the old system, which Mr. Headlam's bill aims at protecting against those numerous *quackish* innovations which threaten to annihilate it.

But what is quackery? Surely it is, pretending to be able to effect a cure by means which are wholly inadequate to that end. Now, if these innovations on the old plan of cure, such as hydropathy, homoeopathy, kinesiopathy, mesmerism, galvanism, herbal treatment, &c., &c., are ineffective in curing disease, why is this bill brought forward to oppose these quackeries? Would it not be far better to let them die out a natural death? Will the public allow its medical liberties to be trifled with by such a bill as this? Will it permit such a thing as this Medical Registration Bill to be the indirect means of dragging into its various members in the rough and disagreeable way the police dragged the mob the other day in Hyde-park? Surely it never will allow the apathy and official routine which has existed in the medical department of the army in the Crimea to be fostered, nay, brought into noxious existence in the medical profession of this country by such a paltry, contemptible, and retrogressive bill as this. So far from restricting the progress of medical science (as was lately done by the University of Edinburgh, in refusing a medical degree to a candidate, Mr. Pope, of Leamington, unless he promised never to practise homoeopathy, which they gave him a fortnight to consider of), we ought to see our medical institutions embracing, with open arms, all improvements in the healing art, and doing everything in their power to foster and advance them. Is it possible at this time of day that it will be permitted by the people at large, that an act of Parliament shall, in an indirect way, by means of penalties, interfere with the liberty of individuals, to select whatever practitioners and means of practice they may prefer? One thing is very clear, that if the people of this country allow their sacred rights to be invaded, the degradation of England approaches, and its downfall impends; for universal history proves that all great nations have begun their decay at the very point where they de-throned the rights of man, and frittered away the liberties of the human race.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
WM. FORBES LAURIE,  
M.D., Edin., and M.R.C.S., Edin.  
Dunstable, Bedfordshire, July 13, 1855.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Accidents on Railways Bill, against, 17.  
Army in the Crimea, for vote of censure on late Government, 8.  
Bleaching, &c., Works Bill, in favour of, 18.  
Intoxicating Liquors, against sale of on Lord's-day, 22.  
Marriage Law Amendment Bill, against, 7.  
Maynooth College Act, for repeal of, 5.  
Medical Profession Bill, in favour of, 7.  
Public-houses, for closing on Sunday, 1.  
Public-houses (Scotland) Act, for extension to Ireland, 7.  
Cambridge University Bill, for alteration, 7.  
Church-rates, against alteration, 1.  
Intoxicating Liquors, against sale of, 5.  
Medical Officers (Navy), for improvement of condition, 6.  
Mines, in favour of rating, 1.  
Sale of Beer Act, for repeal of, 124.  
— against, 1.  
Tea Duty, &c., against increase of, 1.  
Excise Duties Bill, for alteration, 1.  
Fisheries (British Islands and France) Bill, against, 1.  
Insolvency, &c. (Scotland) Bill, for alteration, 2.  
Public-houses (Scotland) Act, for repeal of, 1.  
Law of Settlement, for repeal of, 1.  
Sunday Trading (Metropolis) Bill, against, 1.  
Distillation, &c., from Grain, for prohibition, 1.  
Metropolis Local Management Bill, for alteration, 1.  
Ballot, in favour of, 1.  
Poor-law (Ireland), for amendment of, 2.  
Secretary of State for Scotland, in favour of, 1.  
Victoria-park, for preventing encroachments on, 1.

#### BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Public-houses (Ireland) Bill.  
Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Acts Continuance Bill.  
Convention with United States Bill.  
Nuisances Removal, &c. (Ireland) Bill.  
Customs Laws Consolidation Bill.  
Customs Tariff Act, &c. Bill.  
Office of Speaker Bill.  
Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland) Bill.  
Joint Stock Banks (Scotland) Bill.  
Island of Tobago Loans Bill.

#### BILLS READ A SECOND TIME

Public-houses (Ireland) Bill.

Office of Speaker Bill.  
Incumbered Estates, &c. Bill.  
Customs Tariff, &c. Bill.  
Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland) Bill.  
Joint Stock Banks (Scotland) Bill.  
Island of Tobago Loans Bill.

#### BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill.  
Slave Trade (Sherbro) Bill.  
Chinese Passengers Ships Bill.  
Downing-street Public Offices Extension Bill.  
Trinity College (Dublin) Bill.  
Stage Carriages Duties, &c. Bill.  
Court of Judicature (Prince of Wales Island, &c.) Bill.  
Convention with United States Bill.  
Metropolitan Buildings Bill.  
Passengers Act Amendment Bill.  
Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill.  
Public-houses (Ireland) Bill.  
Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill.

#### BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Crown Suits Bill.  
Lunatic Asylum and Regulating Acts Amendment Bill.  
Sale of Spirits (Ireland) Bill.  
Treasurers of Counties (Ireland) Bill.  
Downing-street Public Offices Extension Bill.  
Metropolis Local Management Bill.  
Stage Carriages Duties, &c. Bill.  
Court of Judicature, &c. Bill.  
Convention with United States Bill.  
Chinese Passengers Ships Bill.  
Nuisances Removal Amendment Bill.  
Trinity College (Dublin) Bill.  
Slave Trade (Sherbro) Bill.

## DEBATES.

### EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR ESTATES BILL.

On Wednesday, the Marquis of Blandford withdrew the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill, in consequence of the late period of the session, and, in doing so, he expressed a hope that the Government would take the subject into their own hands, and introduce a bill of their own next session.

Sir G. GREY said, the subject, undoubtedly, was worthy of the attention of the Government during the recess, and the House should have an opportunity of making every possible inquiry into the operation of the Church Commissioners, and into the principles on which they had proceeded in the administration of ecclesiastical property. There were other bills having a bearing on the same subject, such as the Church Building Act, and the act relating to the subdivision of parishes. It might be a question whether the duties created by those acts might not be placed in one and the same body; but it would be wrong to impose them on the Ecclesiastical Church Commission without some revision of that body being first made.

Mr. LIDDELL was glad to hear the right honourable baronet intimate that a commission of inquiry ought to be instituted into the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

Mr. PELLATT was glad that the noble lord had, for this session at least, withdrawn the bill, to which he (Mr. Pellatt) entertained the strongest objections. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners had, in his opinion, betrayed their trusts by taking Queen Ann's Bounty, which was intended for the benefit of the working clergy, and appropriating it to the building of bishops' palaces. He hoped they would settle the question of Church-rates at the time they settled this question with respect to episcopal and capitular estates.

#### MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION OF CENSURE.

The resumption of the debate, on Thursday, was preceded by the presentation of petitions from Birmingham and Bradford, by Mr. ROEBUCK, and one from Totness, by Mr. OTWAY, praying that Ministers might be impeached.

Mr. GASKELL opened the debate with a speech directed against Lord Aberdeen, as the person responsible for the disasters in the Crimea. He should vote for the original motion.

Thirteen other members took part in the ensuing debate, and it was prolonged until half-past two o'clock. The report of the speeches, most of which were of unusual length, occupies no less than twenty-six columns of close print in the leading journal.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL elaborated, with great minuteness, the argument that it was unfair to censure Lord Palmerston and the members of his Cabinet for transactions that took place anterior to the formation of his Government. He pointed out that Mr. Disraeli and his friends had sought the co-operation of Lord Palmerston when Lord Derby tried and failed to form an Administration; that when Lord Palmerston came into office, nothing was heard on all sides but adhesion; and he argued that, to use a lawyer's phrase, the opposition were "estopped" from going back to transactions that occurred before the present Ministry was formed. He showed that Mr. Roebuck, by the praise he had bestowed on the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Sir James Graham, had absolved them from censure, to direct the full force of it upon Lord Palmerston. And why?

The reason is obvious; it is because he is the Prime Minister—the Prime Minister of England—(cheers);—it is because you desire to upset his Government, and substitute for it a Government chosen from an opposite side of the House. The honourable and learned gentleman's political predilections and partialities are pretty well known by this time. (Hear, hear.) He sits upon this side of the House, but his sympathies and aspirations are upon the other, and I cannot help saying that I think he would save himself a great deal of trouble if he would take his seat there, because, as it is, he has to go backwards and forwards to hold constant communications—(cheers and counter cheers)—and to hold conferences in the lobbies with the distinguished members of the other side of the House. It is said, I know not with what truth, that the honourable and learned gentleman is in alliance, admitted political alliance, with right honourable gentlemen and honourable gentlemen opposite. That is no business of mine; he has a perfect right to form what political alliance he chooses, and to bring forward motions for the purposes of overturning the Government and substituting another. All I want is, that we should understand what this motion really is, in order that we may appreciate its character.

(Cheers.) The honourable gentleman claims credit for coming forward during a period of great public excitement with a motion of this character, but I venture to assert—and I do not believe the honourable and learned gentleman will deny it—that he has brought forward this motion for a party purpose. (Cheers and counter cheers.)

Mr. ROEBUCK: I do deny it. (Renewed cheering.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: If you deny it, I will not question your denial; still, I say, your conduct has been such as to lead to that supposition. ("No, no!" and cheers.)

Would the Opposition have supported a motion striking at him, had they formed a Government with the aid of Lord Palmerston? No; and he appealed to them as men of candour not to treat this as a mere party question. All they had asked of the present Government was that the war should be prosecuted with vigour, and he triumphantly asked whether the Government had not done their duty in that behalf?

Mr. WHITESIDE spoke at extreme length, replying to the arguments of the Attorney-General, the Marquis of Granby, and Sir John Walsh; and directing his chief attack upon Lord Palmerston—who, of all the members of the late Administration, was the worst. Mr. Whiteside argued that the opposition was not "estopped," because the awful revelations of the Sebastopol Committee were subsequent to Lord Derby's negotiations with Lord Palmerston. The Attorney-General did not touch the subject matter of the discussion, the evidence and report of the committee, which contained express and positive condemnation of the late Government. Lord Palmerston, as a member of the Government, was as responsible as any one. He rested his case on the doctrine of ministerial responsibility, which he enforced by citations from the speeches of Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Fox, and the writings of Mr. Macaulay.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he accepted the constitutional doctrine of ministerial responsibility, and he hoped Lord Palmerston would not accept the excuse made by the learned Attorney-General, that Lord Palmerston was Secretary of State for the Home Department when the expedition to the Crimea was conceived and sent on its mission. There was, however, a question of justice, and one of policy—what the justice of the case requires, and what decision should be come to with a view to the general interests of the country. And, looking at it as a question of justice, he could not but remark the manner in which Mr. Roebuck had brought it forward. He asked the House to exclude from office almost every man distinguished for carrying measures of Liberal policy, to exempt none but men who were opposed to Catholic Emancipation. And how did he bring his motion forward? Did he keep within the limits of accuracy? He charged the Government with being absent from their posts while the army was dwindling away. Now, some only of the members of that Government were absent between the 12th August and the 17th October, when all were again present in London.

Now, I ask the honourable and learned gentleman whether it was before the 17th October that cold, hunger, and tempest had afflicted the army? (Hear, hear.) Were we absent from our posts while the army was dwindling away? (Hear, hear.) The honourable and learned gentleman knows it was not so. (Cheers.) But the honourable and learned gentleman, knowing that for a certain period the members of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet were not present in London, and knowing also that at a different period cold, hunger, and tempest had afflicted and decimated the army, applies that which is true with regard to one period to another period, to which the application is false—(loud cheers)—and thus he endeavours, for the sake of justice—(cheers)—of pure justice—(renewed cheers)—to make a charge against the Ministry of Lord Aberdeen. (Hear, hear.) But this is not quite all. The First Lord of the Admiralty has proved that it was impossible that the charge against the Ministry in general could be true, as the honourable and learned gentleman had stated it, if it be not true as regarded particular members of that Administration. It might be true, possibly, that certain members of the Administration who had to supply the wants of the army were culpable, and that that culpability was more or less shared by those members of the Cabinet who were not immediately engaged in administering to those wants; but it was quite impossible to be true that the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary at War, and the First Lord of the Admiralty should be blameless in their several departments, and yet that the other members of the Government should be held responsible for the ill performance of duties which had been well performed by others. (Cheers.)

But Mr. Roebuck evidently delights in casting charges on anybody, and indulging that abundance of vituperation inherent in his nature—

I am constantly disappointed when listening to the honourable and learned gentleman's speeches. He begins with a very strong exordium; he places in the strongest light, in the most forcible language, and with the greatest effect, the argument upon which he is about to dwell, and he ends with a very admirable peroration; but, with regard to the argument itself which should come in the middle—(cheers and laughter)—with respect to the proofs with which an accuser should always be abundantly prepared—in short, with regard to the substance of the speech itself, the speech of the honourable and learned gentleman is always entirely wanting. (Cheers.) There are the beak and talons of the bird of prey, but the inside is nothing but straw. (Cheers and laughter.)

He was so full of indignation that he left out proofs and arguments altogether. Indignation may make very good verses, but it does not constitute proof or argument. The honourable and learned gentleman reminded me of an eloquent passage, with which most persons must be acquainted, in a speech of the great orator Mr. Curran, who, when addressing a great statesman, then Lord Chancellor, said, "I am aware, my lord, that truth is to be sought only by slow and painful progress; I know, also, that error is in its nature flippant and compendious; it hops with airy and fastidious levity over proofs and arguments, and perches upon assertion, which it calls

\* Author of "Fallacies of the Faculty," "The Destructive Art of Healing," &c., &c.



conclusion." (Cheers.) That was the course which the honourable and learned gentleman has taken. He has perched upon assertions and has called them conclusions. (Cheers.)

Lord John said he had looked to the precedents, and it was not in that manner that Mr. Ponsonby and Lord Porchester brought forward the charges arising out of the Walcheren expedition. Examining the nature of the inquiry conducted by the committee, Lord John showed that from its very nature it was, and must be, incomplete, because they could not inquire how there came to be a deficiency of force without inquiry into the conduct of France; and although he would have preferred a direct vote on the motion, he admitted that there were good Parliamentary grounds for moving the "previous question." Passing from the great question, he submitted a long defence of those who ordered the expedition. He did this by repeating the reasons and statements urged in previous debates. The army was sent out to defend Constantinople; but when the Russians unexpectedly retired from before Silistria, it became necessary to do something with the Allied army. Having all the information that could be obtained on the subject, the expedition to the Crimea was resolved upon. Had it succeeded in taking Sebastopol, peace would have been secured. That has not happened; for it is the fortune of war that we cannot be sure of events of this kind; but it was a chance worthy of the risk. Lord John here defended himself from the accusation of depreciating the Duke of Newcastle. He was conscientious, laborious, and a man of sound judgment, but he had "not sufficient authority in his office" to carry on so great a war with the vigour required. He enlarged, in conclusion, on the inconvenience that would result from depriving the country, by agreeing to this motion, of the services of so many eminent men; from interfering with plans in progress, and damping the spirits of those who are to succeed; and quoting from a speech by Mr. Canning when he had left the Ministry after the Walcheren inquiry, he echoed its conclusions, that he could not consider what has happened "as synonymous with national disgrace and pregnant with national ruin." (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT defended Mr. Roebuck, acquiesced in the report of the Sebastopol Committee, and insisted that the House were bound to take proceedings upon it. The motion was evidently directed against Lord Palmerston and the existing Government, because Mr. Roebuck had excluded three members of the late Government by his highflown compliments; and if Lord John Russell had escaped, it was because when he found that his confederates were going to be captured he turned king's evidence. ("Hear, hear!" and laughter.) Mr. Bright then turned upon Lord Palmerston, against whom he inveighed on account of his warlike propensities:—

The noble lord had a war in India in which a British army was sacrificed; a war in China, which some people say was not the most creditable war in which this country has been engaged; he had a war in Syria; afterwards, he very nearly had a war with Greece; and in both the latter cases he nearly endangered our relations with France. The noble lord is also most familiar with treaties. I have heard him condemn the beneficent sagacity of Sir R. Peel when he avoided a war with the United States of America by a treaty concluded by Lord Ashburton—a treaty which the noble lord characterised as the "Ashburton capitulation." What other statesman have we who has had more experience in negotiations than the noble lord? The noble lord has written to Spain in a manner that caused the recall of our ambassador; he has written to Vienna and to Russia in a manner which called forth a rejoinder of an offensive and insulting character, which the noble lord accepted with a humility truly edifying. The noble lord, too, sanctioned the invasion of Hungary by Russia, and no man—whether the policy of the noble lord has been good or bad has nothing to do with it, I believe it to have not been good—in the Government of Lord Aberdeen would be likely to be deferred to so continuously and constantly as the noble lord upon those matters which were then beginning to assume a formidable shape. I do not think that I am overstating the case, and certainly, were I in the position of the noble lord, I should accept the position which I now assign to him. I feel convinced that I am right, because I perceive the spirit and principle of the foreign policy of the noble lord in all the vast calamities which have fallen on the country during the last two years.

Mr. BRIGHT denounced the ignorant and profligate press, in obedience to whose dictates Ministers had ordered the expedition to the Crimea, quoting the words of Kossuth—"a poor exile who has not 5,000*l.* a year"—proceeded to show that Ministers might have known the expedition would fail; and hinted that a clamour had been got up in the press to drive Lord John from his convictions, and cause the rejection of the Austrian terms:—

Now, I want to know who it was in the Cabinet who instigated the journals in a particular week, a critical week, to attack the noble lord the member for the City of London, because he was said to be in favour of a peaceful solution of the question? (Hear.) Who was it that communicated to the *Times* newspaper that not only the noble lord, but a certain number of other members of the Cabinet, were in favour of peace? (Hear, hear.) Who was it that prompted the three or four leading articles which appeared day after day for the purpose of making it appear that the country would be dissatisfied with peace? (Hear.) I think there is treachery somewhere. I know nothing of it; I point to nobody; but this I will say, that it is to be regretted beyond all things that have ever happened in the life of the noble lord—except that he ever went into this war—it is to be regretted beyond all other things that, coming back from Vienna, feeling as he did feel, that peace might then probably have been concluded, he did not stand upon his own convictions, meeting for the moment the temporary clamour which would have been excited (for temporary only it would have been), and coming up again within the next three months, as he would have done, with his character brighter than ever, and with an increased confidence in his honesty and in his judgment on the part

of the intelligent classes of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) I have sometimes talked with friends of mine in this House as to the possibility of a man remaining a Minister and standing by his convictions. I believe that whether in the management of the country or whether for the purpose of maintaining and securing confidence in this House, there is nothing that so entirely binds numbers of men to the leadership of one man as the perfect confidence that in all matters which are vital and important that which he holds to be dear and priceless, and never to be sacrificed, are the hearty and clear convictions of his own understanding. (Cheers.)

In-doors, also, there had been a cabal against the noble lord:—

The noble lord made a reference to it in his speech, and I confess that I sympathised with him in the expressions which he then used. (Hear, hear.) I should like to know where the ten or a dozen subordinates of the Government met. (Cheers.) Was it upstairs? (A laugh.) Was it downstairs? (Laughter.) Was it in the cellar sacred to Guy Fawkes? (Renewed laughter.) Was it in a sewer?—(loud laughter)—for there it certainly should have been, if it was intended that the locality should harmonise with the objects of the meeting. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) I am told that there were civilians there—lawyers in terror lest the death of some judge should find them sitting on that (pointing to the Opposition) side of the House. (Laughter and cheers.) It was a saying of the late Lord Stowell, speaking of the effects of ambition, that "ambition breaks the ties of blood and forgets the obligations of gratitude." Here we have men who owe to the patronage and favour of the noble lord their partial emergence from parliamentary obscurity, and they have joined in this disreputable and contemptible cabal against him. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT once more turned upon Lord Palmerston, especially in reference to his speech on the preceding Monday:—

I did not hear from him even the slightest whisper of regret that the noble lord the member for London had left the Government—I did not hear from him even the slightest return of the sincere expressions of admiration and the compliments which were paid to him by the noble lord who had just seceded. (Hear, hear.) I thought that the noble lord was intoxicated—(much laughter)—no, no, I don't mean that—(laughter)—intoxicated with the notion; in fact, that he was willing to say and feel exactly what Sir Robert Walpole felt and said when he prevailed upon Mr. Pulteney to accept a peerage. He said, "I have turned the key of the closet against him," and it appeared to me as though the noble lord thought he had got rid of his ancient rival, and that he now stood upon the floor of this House without a competitor and a leader in the Whig party. (Cheers.)

He regarded the vote as entirely a vote of want of confidence in the noble lord, and upon that ground he should give it his support. (Cheers.) What a speech was Lord Palmerston's on Monday night! (Loud cheers.)

I appeal to every other member of the House whether, if they look to the time of Sir Robert Peel, to the time of the noble lord the member for London, or to the tenure of office of the right honourable gentleman opposite, they will not find in each of those cases something to admire and applaud, while they will find in the conduct of the noble lord the member for Tiverton that at which they are humiliated, and that which they must necessarily condemn. (Loud cheers.) This is a proof of what a little reflection would show us, that the Queen may make a Minister and a Prime Minister, but it is not in Royalty to make a statesman. (Laughter and cheers.)

Sir DE LACY EVANS said he thought the results of the inquiry were of the highest importance, but it is a mistake to look upon them as only affording materials for sweeping censure. He characterised Mr. Roebuck's motion as impolitic, but at the same time he could not consent to give the subject the go-by by means of the "previous question;" and although Lord Palmerston had not shown the energy his supporters expected, yet he had considerable confidence in his spirit and determination, and could not concur in a vote that would precipitate him from power. In a discursive speech, Sir De Lacy touched on the "exaggerations" respecting the sufferings of the army; the defective preparations for the war; the delay in organising the Turkish contingent; the defective mode of recruiting; the delay in raising the Foreign Legion; and the non-employment of the Queen's troops now in India. We have met with no disaster; we have not yielded an inch of ground; and although the war has been carried on with uninterrupted success, yet the slightest check is magnified into a great disaster. Be earnest; and if the Russian Government persevere in the unequal contest, he is sanguine in his hopes of a total break-up of the Russian empire.

Captain GLADSTONE opposed, and Mr. MUNTZ supported, the original resolution.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, on the same ground as Sir James Graham, said he must vote against the "previous question." He entered into a detailed consideration of the nature of the inquiry to show its incompleteness—putting, with varied illustration and method, the arguments of his late colleagues—showing, as in the instances of the defective arming of troops, the short supply of food, the diminished number of men under arms last December, the want of a reserve, and other allegations, that it was not correct to state, as is the fashion, that all the assertions made in the winter are proved by the committee. He pointed out, too, that the committee could not possibly judge whether the Government had sufficient information, because much of the information obtained was of a secret character, and they took no evidence on the subject. He showed, quoting the evidence, that the Government had not sent out the army without a thought of a reserve; in answer to Sir John Pakington, that no army would ever move, if it never moved until it had a "moral certainty of success;" that the press could not have dictated the invasion of the Crimea, for it was determined in June—six weeks before the dictatorial article in the *Times* was written; that public

opinion was in favour of invading the Principalities, when the Government determined on the expedition to Sebastopol; and that if they adopted Mr. Roebuck's resolution they were bound to reflect on the effect that proceeding would have on the army.

Sir GEORGE GREY elaborated the argument that Mr. Roebuck pressed the doctrine of ministerial responsibility beyond its proper limits, when he attempted to fix a special responsibility upon individuals, and to cast a censure upon Lord Palmerston for acts which occurred antecedent to his Government. The Government would not take shelter under the "previous question;" for if the previous question were negative, they would meet that resolution by a direct negative.

Mr. EDWARD ELLICE (Coventry) said he should vote for the previous question; Lord JOHN MANNERS took an opposite course.

Lord PALMERSTON pointed out the total inapplicability of Mr. Roebuck's motion. Mr. Roebuck paid a tribute to the conscientious manner in which the late Secretary for War, the late Secretary at War, and the late First Lord of the Admiralty, performed their duties, and then directed his censure to other members of the late Cabinet, who had not the duty charged upon them of administering the war—condemning them for their share of responsibility in the good conduct of the members more immediately responsible. The great man at the head of the French empire has refuted the prophecies that the cordial union between this country and France would be impaired—prophecies which may have led Russia to her aggressions, coupled, perhaps, with the language and conduct of the Peace party in this country. An effective blow had to be struck; a prolonged blockade of the Russian harbours would have led to a protracted struggle; our soldiers could not be sent wandering through the vast steppes of the interior of Russia; the Crimea was the centre and soul of the Russian power in the Black Sea, and there was the blow to be struck. The charge of inadequate preparation is unfounded; misfortunes had occurred through circumstances beyond the control of man; the Duke of Newcastle did everything that man could do to despatch an army more rapidly and perfectly organised than any previously sent from this country; militia regiments were embodied as fast as they could be put into barracks—by the end of December, there were 38,000 men under arms, and 18,000 men have been given to the regular army since the war began. So little had the conduct of the Cabinet Ministers, not engaged in the war departments, been thought part of the case, that they had not been called before the committee; and the charge that they were absent from their post at any time is untrue; there were always enough in London to form a Cabinet Council, and Lord Palmerston was always within three hours' journey. The people of this country do not care for these party squabbles; they do not care which party is in power.

I think the country is only desirous that the Government, whomever it may consist of, should apply the means placed at its disposal for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which we are engaged. It is a war from which there is no retreat but through victory. (Hear, hear.) It is a war in which we shall never attain to victory except by the united efforts of all parties, both in this House and out of it. I should be quite ready to quit the position I occupy, if other men more capable of uniting to themselves the confidence of the country and more able to wield its energies than those who now conduct its affairs could be found; but till that is shown—and I confess that conviction has not yet been forced upon my mind—"Hear," and laughter)—we shall feel it our duty to perform the functions with which the commands of the Crown, the confidence of this House, and the voice of the country have invested us. We shall feel that to be our duty, in spite of all the little interruptions which these motions from time to time may interpose, to second what I believe to be the most deliberate, conscientious, and heartfelt determination that ever animated a great and powerful people, and to carry on with vigour, to forward with all possible energy, and to crown with eventual success, a war in which we have been forced and compelled to engage. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI, unwilling to trespass at that late hour, amplified the argument against the "previous question;" accused Lord Palmerston of misrepresenting the Sebastopol Committee to have performed its duty in a crude and fraudulent spirit; launched at Government reproaches for having wasted time in Scotch Education Bills, which its own members in the House of Lords would not put forward; glanced at influences new to his experience which had excluded Lord John "from that perpetual bench" which Lord Palmerston had so long adorned; accused Lord Palmerston of trepanning eminent men into his Cabinet, and then obliging them to leave it by breaking his pledge; repeated some of Sir De Lacy Evans's complaints anent recruiting, &c.; and blushed for the issue to which the House was coming, as one which could confer honour and credit upon no body of men.

Mr. ROEBUCK replied with great brevity, reasserting the logical applicability of his motion to "the crime" of Lord Palmerston.

The House then divided on the previous question—"That that (Mr. Roebuck's motion) question be now put"—and the numbers were—Ayes, 182; noes, 289; majority, 107.

The announcement was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.

#### EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord BROUGHAM, in presenting a petition, urged the noble duke who had charge of the measure to postpone it on the ground that a great portion of it was of the nature of a money bill; and their Lordships would, therefore, in their consideration of it, be fettered by the privilege of the other House of Parliament.

The Duke of ARGYLL strongly recommended the House to read the bill a second time, to go into committee upon it, and then not to feel themselves at all



bound by the fetters to which the noble lord had referred. His Grace then rose to move the second reading of the bill. He said the bill recognised the parochial schools as the basis, and he was prepared to defend them from many of the charges which had been brought against them. It was evident that they could not rest with the present system as it stood, and if the bill was rejected another must be brought in. He, therefore, hoped that their Lordships would pass the present bill, which he was satisfied would promote sound and useful education in Scotland; and although not favoured by any particular party, it was approved by a large majority of the people of that country.

The Duke of Buccleuch, believing that the bill would retard rather than advance useful and religious education in Scotland, moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Lord Brougham was so hampered with fears and doubts with respect to the measure, that he thought Government must either withdraw the bill or consent to modifications which would lead to its rejection elsewhere.

The Earl of Eglinton opposed the bill as unnecessary, for it overturned an admirable system of long standing, and was not likely to promote the spread of education.

Lord Panmure supported the bill, the principle of which he believed was popular with the greater part of the people of Scotland. He was satisfied that sooner or later a similar measure must be passed.

The Duke of Argyll then asked leave to withdraw the bill, which was opposed by the Duke of Richmond.

Their Lordships divided, when there were—For the amendment, 86; against, 1: majority, 85.

This singular result is owing to the fact that, after the proposition made to withdraw the bill, and the rejection of that offer by its opponents, the supporters of the measure voted in the majority.

#### THE TURKISH LOAN.

The House of Commons, on Friday, was occupied with the Turkish loan. The House having gone into committee, the Chairman read the resolution authorising the Crown to guarantee the payment of interest on the loan of 5,000,000*l.* sterling, to be contracted by the Sultan, and to pay that interest, if necessary, out of the national revenue.

Lord Palmerston explained that the Turkish Government had already been obliged to resort to a loan, nominally of 5,000,000*l.*, but on high terms—[six per cent., stock at somewhere about 80]—and that only between two and three millions were raised. There is no doubt that the undeveloped resources of Turkey, and her mines, both of metals and coals, would supply her with ample means to make good her engagements, if she had not hitherto been obstructed by the influence of Russian agency whenever she attempted to develop these resources. The immediate security for the loan, however, is the available surplus of the tribute of Egypt.

Mr. J. L. Ricardo objected, *in limine*, to re-entering on the old system of subsidies, to interfering when Turkey could easily raise a loan by herself, and to the joint guarantee—arguments subsequently repeated with much more alarming suggestions by Mr. Gladstone. It was a financial step, he said, to excite a deep and general feeling of suspicion, mistrust, alarm, and aversion. He promised to deal with the question "just as if the difference between four ships and eight ships, between limitation and counterpoise, justified the effusion of all the blood and treasure which it has cost, and is still likely to cost." We know that Turkey has greatly mismanaged her first attempt in the financial market. She has already received a subsidy in disguise, in the shape of a royalty of ten shillings per ton on the coal purchased of her (at Heraclea). He anticipated heartburnings and quarrellings between France and England from the joint guarantee—supposing the two countries should differ as to the ability of Turkey to pay, or one get an equivalent which the other did not.

Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Walpole, rose alternately after speakers on the other side, to press the same arguments; Mr. Laing assisting, Sir De Lacy Evans urging reconsideration on the particular details of the plan. From Mr. Cobden's speech we make one or two extracts:—

It is not the war with Russia which has brought Turkey to such a state that she requires a loan. She has not made any vast and costly efforts for the defence of her territory, and less than twelve months ago the noble lord at the head of the Government repeated his assertion that Turkey had made more progress in internal improvements, both economical and commercial, and in religious liberty, during the last twenty years, than any other country in the world. But now what does the noble lord tell us? He says, we must guarantee a loan of 5,000,000*l.* to Turkey to prevent her from falling to pieces. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston: I said to prevent the Turkish army from falling to pieces.

Mr. Cobden—The noble lord now says the Turkish army; but I turned round to an honourable gentleman near me and repeated the words the noble lord used, in order to be sure that I had heard them correctly, and they referred in the first place to the Turkish empire, and in the next place to the Turkish army. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord, at any rate, talked of the loan being a matter of life and death to Turkey. In this matter, as in everything else, I believe the Government—especially the noble lord—have either been grossly ignorant of what we were going to do from day to day, or else have not dealt frankly with the House, and given us the full benefit of their own knowledge, because, if what the noble lord said twelve months ago were true, Turkey cannot by this time have brought herself to the forlorn and humiliating position in which the noble lord now says she is placed. But what are we to think of the policy of the Government, in continuing this war for the preservation of Turkey, if it has in one short twelve months brought her to that position?

Mr. Cobden accused Lord Palmerston as having been the cause of the continuation of the war:—

There can be no doubt that the renewal of the war is the work of the noble lord at the head of the Government. I have challenged the noble lord upon this subject both publicly and privately within the last two months, and we must now be satisfied that the war has been renewed by him in opposition to the plenipotentiary of France, to his own plenipotentiary, and even to the plenipotentiary of Turkey. (Hear, hear.) We are, therefore, carrying on a war for the preservation of Turkey against her own wish, and in endeavouring to preserve her independence we have brought her to such a resistless condition that she will fall to pieces, if we do not guarantee this loan. Mark the humiliations, the degradation to which we have brought the great empire whose integrity and independence we are defending. Already, to carry out your policy, Turkey has mortgaged two-thirds of the revenue of Egypt, and she is now asked to mortgage the other one-third, besides giving a lien upon the Customs of Syria and Smyrna. How will this carry out your avowed object of the restoration of the prosperity of Turkey? Is this 5,000,000*l.* all that would be wanted if they took into hand the restoration of Turkey? The truest description that could be given of the Turkish empire was, that there was practically no government where the Turkish Government still held the supreme authority. There was some government in Egypt, and there was a tolerable administration in Syria, in Wallachia, and in Moldavia, because these places were to a great extent separated from Turkey. In Asia Minor, and those provinces where the authority of Turkey reigned supreme, he challenged contradiction, that practically there was no Government there at all.

Mr. Cobden said in conclusion:—

Don't delude yourselves with the idea that you are lending money when you are giving it. (Hear, hear.) You have no more chance of getting this money back from Turkey than if you threw it into the sewer, and, if you are going to advance money at all, I say, take the simple course of making her a present of it. Let France give her share, but don't complicate yourselves with any joint or separate guarantees. Depend upon it that the proceedings of to-night will be a great triumph to the Russian party. You admit that Turkey is a sick and dying man, and you have offered a greater insult to that country by to-night's proceedings than ever Menschikoff did by any of his notes. If you want to serve Turkey, the best thing you can do is to put an end to this war with Russia, and to address yourselves to the reconstitution of the Turkish empire, giving it some form of Government and the means of becoming a progressive country. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston and Sir George Lewis explained the precedents, and showed how absolutely necessary assistance is to prevent the Turkish army from falling to pieces, and to keep up the life-blood of its action. Lord Palmerston showed the position in which Government would be placed if the Commons were to refuse ratification of its engagements. He entreated the House not to stand upon differences of opinion as to the particular method, when no such difference could be a fundamental objection to a measure upon which, in the eyes of foreign countries, the honour of this country is at stake. A refusal would have the most calamitous consequences—

I will declare to the House my most perfect conviction (said the noble lord) that if we withhold from Turkey the additional means that she requires to enable her to maintain her army in an adequate state for operations in the field, the consequences will be most calamitous. (Hear, hear.) This House may choose to take upon itself the responsibility of such an issue. Honourable gentlemen who have declared themselves ready to carry on the war with all the energy and spirit which the country can command; honourable gentlemen on the other side who have taunted Her Majesty's Government with being insincere in the prosecution of the war, and who have declared that it is all a delusion for us to pretend that we are in earnest in our intention to conduct the contest with vigour and determination, because we have really had at heart peace almost at any price—those who have held this language may indeed refuse this slight contribution towards the means necessary for waging the war with energy and resolution—(hear, hear)—but I shall leave it to the House and the country to pronounce between such persons and the members of the Government as to who it is who are really sincere, and who it is who are practising a deception upon the public and upon the world by making professions which they do not actually feel. (Hear, hear.)

On a division, the resolution was carried by 135 to 132—a bare majority of three. The Opposition cheered loudly, and the Ministerial benches echoed the defiance in the same noisy manner.

#### LAW REFORM.

In the House of Peers, on Friday, Lord Lyndhurst asked for explanations respecting measures for the amendment of the law introduced or promised. The Law of Divorce Bill was withdrawn. A large measure to reform the Ecclesiastical Courts was promised, but nothing was done to redeem the pledge, except to bring in the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill and withdraw it again. He believed there was a want of good understanding between the Lord Chancellor and the Law-officers of the Crown—a belief supported by the fact, that one of those officers objected to the Lord Chancellor's Registration of Deeds Bill, and that neither would sign the Report of the Statute Law Commission.

The Lord Chancellor referred the withdrawal of the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill to the state of public business arising from "those discussions which have occupied four-fifths of the time" of the other House. Lord Lyndhurst had himself failed to carry a measure of this sort in 1843 and 1844. As to the Divorce Bill, its progress depended on that of the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill; and with regard to a bill on Church Discipline, the difficulties were so great that no measure could be matured. The Solicitor-General did not oppose the Registration of Deeds Bill, but thought it did not go far enough; the bill was referred to a select committee; and a commission, at its recommendation, had been issued. To show that something had been done, the Lord

Chancellor mentioned measures in progress—the Summary Jurisdiction Bill, the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill, the Assizes and Sessions Bill, the University of Cambridge Bill.

Lord Brougham hoped that the Lord Chancellor would apply his mind to the law of divorce, which is in a shamefully imperfect and disgraceful state; and concurred with Lord Lyndhurst in thinking that the Scotch law of divorce should be applied to England.

#### TURKISH LOAN.

On Monday, when the report on the Turkish Loan was brought up, there was renewed discussion. Mr. S. Wortley remarked upon the inconsistency evinced by members who professed to support a vigorous prosecution of the war, and yet registered their suffrages against the proposition for guaranteeing the Turkish loan. Mr. Bright, with much warmth, repudiated the charge of having been implicated in a conspiracy, or of co-operating in a surprise, on Friday night. His resistance to the resolution then proposed was altogether independent of party influences, and was prompted chiefly by his sense of the dangers and disadvantages that attended even a distant approach to the system of subsidies.

After some remarks from Mr. Sergeant Shee, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Deedes, and Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Layard contended that the necessity of Turkey demanded, and her honourable conduct warranted, the assistance of more wealthy Powers. Adverting to the vote of Friday, he brought a heavy accusation against Mr. Gladstone, as having acted an unworthy and unpatriotic part on that occasion. Mr. Gladstone replied to this charge, observing that Mr. Layard himself confessed the inconveniences and perils of the proposed convention, which on Friday found no voice raised in its defence, except that of two Cabinet Ministers. He asserted the right of the House of Commons to interfere in circumstances such as now presented, characterising the assertion that such interposition was improper as a "servile doctrine."

After some further remarks from Mr. McGregor, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Laing, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. Phillips, the subject dropped, and the report was agreed to without opposition.

#### MATTERS RELATING TO THE WAR.

Mr. Disraeli, on Friday, asked whether Lord Palmerston would lay on the table a copy of the instructions given to Lord John Russell as Plenipotentiary at Vienna? Lord Palmerston said the Government would have no objection to produce such portions of the instructions as relate to the specific points under discussion. To produce the whole would be injurious to the public service.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, on Monday, Mr. Palk sought some explanations from the Government touching their preparations for the war, demanding especially what measures were being taken to reinforce the army in the Crimea. Mr. F. Peel declined to answer the queries thus urged, pleading that the information required would be very acceptable to Russia; he stated, however, that efficient reserves had been formed at Malta, and that recruiting for the Foreign Legion was proceeding satisfactorily.

On Monday, Lord Palmerston declined, amid cheers and laughter, to give Mr. Laing any facilities for further discussion of the Vienna negotiations. Mr. Laing said he would take an early opportunity of submitting a motion to the House which would give an opportunity for discussion, and hoped the noble lord would give him an early day. (A laugh.) Lord Palmerston—The honourable member will excuse me. (Cheers and laughter.) I cannot give him any day.

On the same evening, Mr. Disraeli inquired of Lord J. Russell his authority for a statement he had made in his speech on Thursday night, that one of the principal causes of the expedition to the Crimea was the refusal of Austria to cross the Pruth? Lord J. Russell replied, that his authority was his general recollection of the communications between the Austrian Government and that of Her Majesty as to the operations which Austria was ready to take. Mr. Disraeli asked Lord Palmerston whether Austria had refused to cross the Pruth, and that that refusal was one of the reasons for the expedition? Lord Palmerston said, it was impossible to answer such questions piecemeal, connected as they were with a long series of communications between Her Majesty and her Allies. He had always thought that the Crimea was the place where the most effectual blow could be struck against the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, and, if there was no other reason, that would be sufficient, in his opinion, to justify the expedition. (Cheers.)

#### RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

This bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on Monday.

On the question that it do pass, the Earl of Derby doubted whether the word "dwelling-houses, or the premises belonging to it," might not include chapels. It seemed also that the words relative to occasional meetings for worship would not exempt, and he believed the noble lord did not intend to exempt, regular weekly Sunday meetings, such as might be held, for example, in the ballroom of an inn.

The Earl of Shaftesbury said that the words "dwelling-houses, or the premises belonging to it," were found in the recital of the act of 1812, and it was thought desirable to make the repeal as large as the restraint. The words "meeting occasionally" were used in order to give a latitude to the meetings of bodies like the City Missions, who went from one spot to another to hold their meetings.

The Lord Chancellor thought it would be impossible to find language which would more clearly express the meaning of the noble earl than that which



had been used. There might be a difficulty in its application, but it was a difficulty inherent in the nature of the subject. The Bishop of OXFORD made a personal explanation, reaffirming the truth of his statement, that at a meeting of bishops, the former bill was opposed; in fact, that it was agreed *nem. con.* that no one present should support it.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On the motion of Lord R. CECIL, a return has been ordered of the names of all parishes in cities and parliamentary boroughs in England and Wales in which (during the last fifteen years) Church-rates have been refused, and, since that refusal, have ceased altogether to be collected, specifying the population of each parish, the number of churches in it, and whether divided into ecclesiastical districts.

It is not intended to proceed with the Assizes and Sessions Bill this session.

In reply to Mr. LAYARD, Lord PALMERSTON said that there was no commission sitting at Vienna for the purpose of settling a constitution for the Principalities; but there is a mixed commission empowered to receive complaints from the inhabitants respecting the conduct of the army of occupation. He also stated that, for reasons best known to himself, Sir Charles Napier had declined the honour, for which he had been recommended to her Majesty, of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

On the motion of Mr. SPOONER, on Friday, and in spite of opposition from the Government, a motion to appoint a select committee to inquire into the circumstances under which the report and evidence of the late Maynooth Commission had been tampered with, was agreed to by 97 to 76.

In reply to the Duke of BUCLEUCH, the Duke of ARGYLL stated that the Government do not intend to introduce a bill continuing for another year the salaries of parish-schoolmasters in Scotland. Before the act expires, Parliament will be sitting again.

Lord BROUGHAM, on Friday, presented a petition from the Anti-Slavery Society, respecting slavery and the slave trade, and expressed a hope that the Government would be able to prevail upon the Spanish Government to put an end to the slave trade to Cuba. The Earl of CLARENDON, in reply, said Her Majesty's Government would do all in their power to promote the abolition of the slave trade, with respect to that of Cuba. General Concha was entitled to the highest credit for the exertions he had made, and was still making, for the suppression of that abominable traffic. He was happy to say that the Brazilian Government was also making strenuous exertions to abolish slavery, and with success. The Government of Her Majesty had no intention of withdrawing any of the means adopted by this country for the prevention of this infamous traffic.

The Irish Encumbered Estates Court being quite blocked up with business, Government have promised to bring in a bill on the subject.

Mr. ALCOCK called attention to the state of public opinion on the subject of the Sale of Beer Act passed last session, and suggested some modifications in that statute, the principal feature of the alteration being to allow public-houses to open on Sundays from one o'clock to midnight. Sir G. GREY reminded the honourable member that a committee was already diligently prosecuting inquiries on the subject, and meantime deprecated any premature discussion.

The Mortmain Bill has been withdrawn in the Lords.

Lord BROUGHAM, on Monday, introduced a bill, and moved its first reading, the object of which was to protect from prosecution those clergymen who conscientiously dissented from the Church of England. After a few words from the Bishop of LONDON, the bill was read a first time.

In answer to Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated the commissioners on decimal coinage were to consist of Lord Monteagle, Mr. Hubbard, late Governor of the Bank, and Lord Overstone. Their report, when complete, would be laid on the table.

In reply to Mr. STRUTT, Lord PALMERSTON said that Government could not fix a day for proceeding with the Cambridge University Bill, though anxious to discuss it.

The Royal Assent was given, on Monday, to the following bills:—Lady Raglan's and Lord Raglan's Annuities; Endowed Schools (Ireland); Gold Wedding Rings; Commons Inclosure (No. 2); Spirits (Ireland) Act Amendment; Friendly Societies; Dublin Carriage Acts Amendment; Christ Church (Tottenham); Marriages Validity; Burial Grounds (Scotland); Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; and a number of private bills.

New writs were, on Monday, ordered for Southwark and Marylebone; Sir W. Molesworth having accepted the office of Secretary for the Colonies, and Sir B. Hall, Chief Commissioner of Works.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### RUSSIA.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* contains further particulars of the Hango massacre, and mentions a written statement made by Lieutenant Geneste, from which, however, it only gives a short extract.

The Emperor has been busy in the inspection of Cronslott, in the review of the corps of cadets who have formed an encampment at Czarskojeselo with the addition of being present at various parades after Divine service in the churches. The clergy of the Greek Church, to the number of 719, have just been rewarded for their zeal in making the war popular; crosses, plain and set with precious stones, cloaks, and caps have been bestowed on the most energetic. The Prince of Prussia arrived safely at Gatschina on the

12th inst., and repaired at once to the Imperial country seat, Ropscha.

The *Invalid Russe* reports, that Admiral Nachimoff had sunk under his wounds.

Prince Paskiewitch is reported to be seriously ill and breaking up.

##### SPAIN.

The Papal Nuncio demanded his passports on the 15th, and received them on the 16th instant. It is stated that no explanation was asked by the Government or tendered by the priest. The ostensible reason for his withdrawal is the decision of the Government regarding the sale of Church property—the real reason is said to be the deep complicity of the Nuncio in the Carlist plots.

The affair of the Black Warrior with the Government of the United States has at last been settled. The amount to be paid by the Spanish Government by way of indemnity, for which 300,000 dollars was asked at first, has been reduced to 40,000 dollars, which the Government has agreed to pay in order to put an end to the question.

##### AMERICA.

In political circles the Spanish question, which had been revived in the State Department by a speech of Mr. Jefferson Davis, in Mississippi, was the all-engrossing one. This gentleman is stated to have observed that he would, on the first pretext, raise the standard of the United States in Cuba, and to have expressed an opinion, that while all the Powers of Europe were at war was the moment for the work. It is said, that although Mr. Marcy had prepared all the documents for settling the relations amicably, the President was in doubt whether to go with him and the North, or with Davis and the South.

Captain James Smith, who was tried and found guilty in the United States' Circuit Court of trafficking in slaves, had been sentenced by Judge Ingersoll to pay a fine of 1,000 dollars, and to be imprisoned for twenty-one months.

Several Germans had published a petition to the President, in which they state that they were enticed away by British recruiting agents to Nova Scotia, under pretence of obtaining work; when they arrived there, that an offer was made them to enlist in the Foreign Legion destined to serve in the Crimea, and upon giving a refusal, they were imprisoned under military control at Melville Island, where they are now deprived of their liberty. They asked the intervention of the Executive, as many of them have families in New York.

The prohibitory liquor law for the State of New York came into operation on the 4th instant. The effect of it, from a clause in the bill, was that, instead of being an act of absolute prohibition of the retail liquor business, it was an act of absolute free trade.

From Mexico we learn that Santa Anna and the whole of the capital were in a state of gloom. One writer surmises the speedy fall of the Dictator. The plan of the insurgents of carrying on operations in small bands, which harass and pillage every district, and nowhere present any front for an attack by the forces of Santa Anna, had thrown everything into confusion. Twenty-three persons had been drowned in the harbour of Mazatlan during the late gale, and the English shipping in port suffered very severely; six merchant vessels, with cargoes valued at 1,000,000 dollars, were totally lost.

From Central America we learn that affairs still continue in a disordered state. Colonel Walker and his party, from San Francisco, landed at Realejo, and, after an interview with the commander of the Castellon forces, who added 200 men to his force, it is stated that on the following night he took San Juan del Sur without resistance. Another report states that Colonel Walker had been defeated.

#### DISASTROUS ATTACK ON AN AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

The British forces at Sierra Leone have suffered a great loss of life and a defeat from the savages of Mallaghas, on the Gambia. The Acting Governor of Sierra Leone sent the Teazer, a three-gun screw-steamer, with 150 men of the First and Third West India Regiments, on the 21st May, to exact payment of an indemnity, which the chiefs had agreed to pay, in November last, for losses inflicted by them on British property. On their arrival, having given due notice, the troops landed and fired the town, re-embarking in the evening, with five men wounded. As part of the town had escaped it was resolved to land the troops the same day and destroy the rest. They landed accordingly, but had not gone far when the savages from the ruins opened a murderous fire on the advanced guard of forty men. Only five of these survived—Captain Nicholas, Lieutenant Vincent, Mr. Dillet, private secretary to the Acting Governor, and two soldiers, all severely wounded. The main body came up to cover their retreat; the Teazer opened fire, and the troops proceeded to embark; but a bullet struck the pinnace, and capsized it, and many were drowned. The total loss was seventy-three men killed and missing, and eleven wounded who reached the ship. The enemy suffered greatly from the shells of the Teazer. Subsequently, it is stated, the chiefs conceded the claims made upon them by the British.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Arabs of the pashalic of Tripoli have revolted. A body of Turkish troops sent against them were driven back into the city with a loss of from 1,700 to 2,000.

The Legislative Council of Victoria has voted 5,000*l.* to Mrs. Chisholm for her long-continued valuable services to the colony.

A letter from Athens of the 7th says: "The treaty of commerce between Greece and Turkey has just been adopted unanimously by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies."

The Neapolitan Government has removed the prohibition to export biscuit and *pâte travaillée* for the use of the allied armies. An expectation that a similar freedom will be restored to the wheat export trade has caused an advance of 10 per cent.

Sir Moses Montefiore carries with him to Jerusalem the product of a subscription for his co-religionists, amounting to 3,000,000*fr.* or 4,000,000*fr.* At Constantinople a firman was granted authorising the establishment of a Jewish hospital at Jerusalem.

The Government of Madras has issued a strict prohibition of the horrible swinging festivals—a Hindoo rite—in which men are swung in the air by hooks.

The news of Schamyl's death is confirmed. The cause of death is uncertain. Some say that it was an accident, and others say that he was killed by some other chiefs who suspected that he was treating secretly with the Russians.

General Pelissier has just presented to the Library of Algiers a volume of the "History of the Life of Christ," which was taken in the chapel of the cemetery of Sebastopol. It is in the Slavonic language.

The trees in the Champs Elysées have just had numbers attached to them, similar to those of houses in the streets.

The widow of Count Batthyany, after ceding all her fortune to her heirs, and distributing 20,000 florins to her domestics, has entered the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, founded by her at Pinkafeld, upon the frontiers of Hungary. She assumes the name of "Sister Fanny."

The Brazilians, who have abolished slavery, are making gigantic strides in facilitating communication by railway, between the different parts of their immense empire.

The centre of attraction in the Paris Exposition, at present, is the case containing the crown diamonds; but the collection is not yet complete. In 1832, these jewels were valued at twenty-three million francs. The finest of the crown jewels is the diamond known by the name of the Regent, because it was purchased, in 1718, by Philippe II., Duke of Orleans, during the minority of Louis XV.; it weighs 136 carats, and is valued at about five millions of francs.—[The fact that this precious "bauble" has descended to the third Napoleon, would seem a strong testimony to the pecuniary honesty of a lone line of revolutionists.]

Rossini is staying at the waters of Trouville. A correspondent of the *Brussels Independence* says that the great composer travelled there partly by post horses and partly by water—railways inspiring him with great terror.

It is said that Prince Ghika, of Moldavia, has forced his daughter to enter a nunnery, to which place she was escorted by a large body of soldiers. She is generally believed to have been the cause of a duel which lately took place at Jassy, in which the son of the Hospodar was killed by an Austrian officer.

I think it is likely (says Sir J. Bowring, who has lately been on a special mission to Siam) a Siamese ambassador will next year visit the Court of St. James. The gorgeous splendour of the Court of Bangkok (as we have seen it) exceeds belief. When I can find time I propose to write an account of my visit and of Siam. It is a country of wonderful beauty, great resources, various productions; and Bangkok will, I trust, become again what it once was—one of the largest emporiums in the eastern world, following only Calcutta and Canton.

The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto have left Naples, and were received at Turin on the 15th, with all the honours due to their rank. They then proceed to the Alps. A letter from Naples says: "The extraordinary honours which have been offered to the young King of Portugal at Naples are the subject of general observation, and it was commonly asserted that the object of the Royal visit was to propose for the hand of the eldest daughter of his Sicilian Majesty. The Princess is only fourteen years old and some months, but, according to Neapolitan law, she has already been marriageable two years."

The Turin journals speak of a new attempt to effect a rising in the Duchy of Modena. Seventeen arrests have been made at Spezia.

The harvest is in full activity in the south of France, and is favoured by fine weather. The local newspapers say that it is generally satisfactory.

It is calculated that since the opening of the navigation of the Danube no fewer than 500 vessels have taken in cargoes at Ibrail or at Galatz.

There is a commercial "crisis" at Cape Town. The failure of Home and Co. has been followed by that of several large firms—Chiappiui and Co., for 39,000*l.*, Broadway and Hurman, for 36,000*l.*, and Long and Co., for 30,000*l.* Chiappiui were large speculators in mining shares. Many of the mining companies are defunct.

Paris letters state that the demands for the new loan will be enormous, but that it is not now expected the subscribers under 50*fr.* rente will nearly absorb the whole.

A man, a stranger to the town, murdered his wife on Saturday night, at the Half Moon, Rochdale. She was found with her throat cut with a razor. They had been quarrelling the night before. The murderer went away, and has not since been heard of.

A commercial clerk named Ryan, while "not properly sober," went bathing in the Surrey canal. He soon became exhausted and was drowned. The coroner, at the inquest, said that when the system was excited with drink, if a person plunged into the water, it almost in every case produced apoplexy.



## ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRINK, AND DRUGS.

There is a committee of the House of Commons sitting on this subject, of which Mr. Scholefield is the chairman. Their first meeting was held on Friday week. Dr. Hassall was the first witness examined. He deposed that he had paid great attention to the adulteration of food, drinks, and drugs in the metropolis, and he had found in the course of his analytical inquiries, that adulterations were exceedingly prevalent in almost all articles, for the purpose of increasing their bulk and weight, and adding to their pungency and flavour. He then proceeded to give the committee a list of numerous articles in every-day domestic consumption, such as grocery, confectionery, preserves, sauces, and drinks, which, by means of the microscope, he has found adulterated with sawdust, red earth, Venetian red, red lead, vermilion, Prussian blue, tumeric, sulphuric acid, and nux vomica. Mashed potatoes, bone dust, and alum were common in bread, the leaves of British plants in tea, and chicory, roasted beans, mangold wurtzel, a substance resembling acorns, sawdust, mahogany, and burnt sugar (or "black jack") in coffee. In arrowroot and mustard the adulteration had been so great as to render the original substance almost undistinguishable. The samples of articles tested in this way had been purchased indiscriminately throughout the metropolis, and the witness then proceeded to read to the committee the result of his labours and inquiries, as instituted by the *Lancet* some time since, and with which the public have become familiar through quotations in the daily press. Genuine mustard was scarcely to be obtained at any price. Tea was adulterated with leaves ground to powder, and though there were adulterations in milk, he had failed to discover any in cream. Gin was considerably adulterated. In a sanitary point of view, the system of adulteration was injurious to the public health, since the noxious substances accumulated in the system, and operated poisonously and injuriously, particularly when it was considered that a person daily took into the stomach some eight or ten of these adulterated articles, with their red lead, Prussian blue, nux vomica, and other deleterious compounds. As a remedial measure for all this, he would suggest the establishment of a central board, to superintend the purity of articles disposed of publicly, furnished with a staff of examining inspectors, the board to have the power of publishing the names of parties who adulterated their commodities, and of inflicting fines and punishment.

On Wednesday, Dr. Hassall was further examined. He produced specimens of bottled pickles, fruits, anchovies, &c., in their natural state, and artificially coloured, and he entered into details of the colouring ingredients which were used, pronouncing them to be very deleterious to health. No machinery at present existed under the Nuisances Removal Act to inquire into and prevent adulteration in food, drinks, and drugs, yet there was probably no greater nuisance. The state of the water supply in London was very unsatisfactory. Various projects for drawing water from neighbouring counties had been discussed, but they had not been carried out, on account of the strenuous opposition by the water companies of the metropolis to any improvements which had in view any other source of supply. The impure state of the water was essentially connected with the propagation of cholera. In cases of adulteration he thought that both the manufacturer and the seller should be made responsible. He thought also that some popular and easy means might be devised so that adulteration might be detected by the people. In some of the chief towns local inspectors might be appointed by Government or the country, to whom poor persons, and others, could bring suspected articles to be tested. Mr. Warrington, resident director at Apothecaries' Hall, and Dr. Normandy, Professor of Chemistry, were next examined.

The committee re-assembled on Friday. Dr. Normandy was re-called, and having corrected some statements he had made at the last meeting with reference to the adulteration of bread, proceeded to the adulterations practised in the articles of cocoa and chocolate, porter, and gin. Some of these adulterations, in his opinion, were altogether diabolical. He was satisfied that a great deal of the disease which desolated the metropolis arose from these adulterations. The water supply of the metropolis was nothing but diluted mud and refuse. The committee then adjourned to Wednesday next (this day).

## Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, July 25, 1855.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Intelligence from the English fleet in the Baltic still speaks of an approaching bombardment of Revel.

The *Courrier de Marseille* of the 22nd inst., publishes the following letter, written before Sebastopol on the 10th:—

There is nothing new. We are constantly at work. Our engineers have surpassed themselves. Our place d'armes before the Malakoff Tower can already contain 5,000 men. On the day of assault our columns will be quite close to the enemy's ramparts. The batteries on Careening-bay, although terminated, are being strengthened and protected against the fire continually directed upon them by the Russians. From thence our artillery, when solidly established, will command the whole harbour, and keep off the Russian shipping during the next attack upon the Malakoff. The cannonade, pretty brisk for some days, has almost ceased. The Russians are throwing up stupendous works, and doing their best to surprise us in a disagreeable manner. But we shall be a match for them. They are not aware of the position of our new batteries, some of which are not to be unmasked until the last

moment. In the meantime, we are every day gaining ground. Our duties are becoming very painful. General Pelissier wishes to deprive the enemy of every chance, and keeps us constantly in the trenches. Notwithstanding our exertions, and the activity displayed in every direction, no decisive result can take place for at least a fortnight.

*Le Nord* publishes, in a letter from Helsingfors, of the 9th inst., a series of accusations against the English, who are said to carry on war after the fashion of pirates. For example, it is said that, on the 28th June, a party of the enemy forced some cupboard doors in the village of Baenoe, and stole some chemises and fishing-tackle.

The *Journal de Constantinople* gives currency to the rumour, as one prevalent in camp, that General Simpson has expressed his wish to resign the chief command of the British army in the Crimea.

An imperial ukase issued at Warsaw prohibits Jews acquiring landed property and settling henceforth in the provinces of Tchernigov and Pultowa. The Administrative Council of Poland is dissolved. In its stead commissioners for the interior and for clerical and school affairs are to be appointed. They will be immediately under the Ministry at St. Petersburg. During the continuance of the war political misdemeanours are to be tried by courts-martial.

Cholera prevails at Oporto.

A letter from Erdmannsdorf states that the King of Prussia had another attack of fever on the 18th, which lasted the whole day. He passed, however, a tolerably good night.

The *Moniteur* of Monday contains a long article under the following significant heading: "Results of Free Trade Inaugurated but a short time since in England." It consists, to a great extent, of eloquent figures.

## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Earl of HARDWICKE, in moving the suspension of the Standing Orders, in order to allow of the second reading of a private measure, entitled the Fibre Company Bill, contended that the importance of the object in view warranted such an exceptional proceeding. Some discussion took place on the question; and upon an intimation from Earl GRANVILLE that the Government had no intention of abandoning their bills for amending the law of partnership, the motion was negatived without a division.

The Metropolis Local Management Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, and after a few words from Lord REDESDALE, the Dissenters' Marriage Bill was read a second time.

## DISSENTERS' RELIEF BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of this bill. He stated, that when a person in holy orders conscientiously dissented from the Church, he remained liable to all the penalties which would be incurred by a clergyman for certain acts, and he remained under the superintendence of the bishop, in the same manner as if he had not become a Dissenter. Many instances of this kind had occurred, and it happened that many persons in holy orders had become Dissenters and Dissenting ministers; and if, in the exercise of that function, they taught or preached, they were liable to be prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Courts for schism and heresy. They were liable to all the disqualifications which holy orders carried with them in secular matters.

The Earl of DERBY agreed with his noble and learned friend that the Church of England needed no such supports as those he had indicated; but he must say that this bill would cause throughout a complete alteration in all the existing systems, not only in this country, but Christendom.

Lord BROUGHAM: It does not take away the clerical character. That is carefully avoided.

The Earl of DERBY: But the clerical character implied submission to the ecclesiastical authorities, canons, and doctrines; and if that character was to be retained, the bill was even more objectionable than he thought it was. He strongly urged the withdrawal of the bill, and, if he stood alone, in the present state of the House, he should oppose the second reading.

Lord BROUGHAM admitted that it would be difficult to pass the bill this session, and explained that persons to whom its provisions extend would remain priests or deacons, but would only be relieved from the secular penalties and disabilities attached to holy orders.

Earl GRANVILLE recommended the postponement of the bill. He at the same time admitted the soundness of its principle, and believed that it was regarded with favour by some members of the episcopal bench.

The bill was withdrawn accordingly.

The Public Libraries and Museums Bill was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, the Turkish Loan Bill was brought in and read a first time.

## TENANTS' COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

The House having gone into committee for the purpose of resuming progress with this Bill, Lord PALMERSTON recapitulated the motives which had induced the Government to support the measure as introduced by Mr. Serjeant Shee, and recognised the importance of the question with which it was proposed to deal. The advanced period of the session, the protracted opposition encountered in the discussion upon different stages of the bill, and other reasons which he explained at some length, rendered it now, in his opinion, inexpedient to press the measure further this year. He accordingly proposed the formal motion that the Chairman should report progress without fixing any

day for sitting again. This proposition excited a prolonged and confused discussion, in the course of which much displeasure was expressed by several Irish members at the surrender of the bill by the Government. Ultimately, however, the motion was agreed to, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress on the understanding that the bill should be withdrawn.

## THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.

The House afterwards went into committee on the Partnership Amendment Bill, but the discussion that ensued referred only to the question whether the measure, along with its companion, the Limited Liabilities Bill, should be proceeded with this year. Lord PALMERSTON expressed his intention to persevere with the bills, although the day on which the peers had consented to discuss new business would have passed before they could reach the Upper House. A division was taken on the motion of Mr. MURTZ, and the Chairman ordered to report progress by a majority of 89 to 41. The resumption of the committee on the bill was then fixed for Thursday (tomorrow), at twelve o'clock.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill went through Committee.

The House adjourned at four o'clock for two hours, but, very shortly after resuming at six, was counted out.

## THE HYDE-PARK DISTURBANCES.

Yesterday's sitting of the Commission was very much crowded, in consequence of the examination of Sir Richard Mayne, Commissioner of Police, who detailed the arrangements made by him for keeping order on the 1st July, in co-operation with the Home Secretary, and read the successive reports he received as to the progress of the riot. The greatest number of persons at one time present was 40,000 or 50,000. Sir Richard Mayne read a list of the number of prisoners taken, and the result of each case. With regard to the police, it appeared that there was one struck in the back with a stone, one knocked down by a blow on the head and slightly cut, one thrown down and slightly injured, one had his eye blackened, forty-five were assaulted, seven kicked, twenty-five struck with stones, and thirteen with sticks. Superintendent Hughes was, he considered, qualified to take the command in Hyde-park. Superintendent Hughes, when inspector of the A division, was picked out to go down to the races at Ascot, and elsewhere. He was never charged or reported. He entered the force as a constable in the H division, and was promoted to be a superintendent. He sent down a memorandum at ten o'clock on Sunday night, in which he said, "Bail is not to be taken for persons charged with rioting, unless the bail is sufficient for the appearance of the prisoner next day." "My refusal to the allowance of bail was grounded on my own construction of the law. I received no orders on that subject." Sir Richard said that the extraordinary measures on the 1st inst. were taken in consequence of the bills that were posted, and articles in Sunday papers, calculated to incite the people which was intended to intimidate the Legislature, and frighten different members who had taken a particular view of the Sunday Bill. The result he thought, proved they were intimidated. (Laughter.) The details of the duty were committed to the superintendent. Any charge on the people would be under the direction of the inspector or superintendent at the spot. "I should think it very injudicious for a superintendent to answer again if an impertinent observation was made to him. It would be highly improper for a superintendent to strike at people with his whip, or swear when giving his orders." On the 11th May, 1843, Mr. Hughes was charged with improperly entering the house of a Mr. Stoddart without a warrant, and the magistrate fined him 40s., but bore testimony as to his cool temper. No complaint has been made against any policeman for conduct on the 1st July. With regard to the cells, he was not responsible for them. There is not much room in the Vine-street Station. After a brief examination of Mr. Reeves, police surveyor, who had charge of the construction and repair of the cells in the different stations, the Commission adjourned.

Placards announcing Sir Charles Napier as a candidate for Marylebone have been posted up, but the general opinion is that his name has been used without his knowledge.

During three weeks of this month the population of London have enjoyed improved health. This is shown by a reduction of the mortality to the extent of about 150 deaths a week below the mortality of the previous month. Last week, the deaths registered were 915—115 below the average.

The cases of "Westerton v. Liddell and Beal v. Liddell," came on yesterday in the Consistory Court, before Dr. Lushington. They are suits promoted by Mr. Westerton, one of the churchwardens of St. Paul's, Wilton-place; and by Mr. James Beal, an inhabitant of the district conventionally assigned to the Chapel of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, against the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, the incumbent, with a view to procure the removal from those churches of certain articles of ecclesiastical furniture and decoration. Mr. Liddell's defence is that he has not violated the canons of the Church. The case is still proceeding. Dr. Bayford appears for the plaintiffs, Dr. Phillimore and Dr. Swabey for the defendant.

M. Edouard Tairrez, of Chamouni, writes to Mr. Albert Smith, that the story of the discovery of the body of Jacques Balmat is entirely a fabrication.

## CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, July 25.

In our trade to-day we have not any alteration to note; the supplies as under are again large.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 630 qrs; foreign, 17,650 qrs. Barley, English, 4 qrs; Irish, 200; foreign, 10,150 qrs. Oats, English, 770 qrs; Irish, 4,710; foreign, 24,110 qrs. Flour, English, 950 qrs; Irish —; foreign, 2,070 sacks, — barrels.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications cannot be made use of this week in consequence of the pressure of our Parliamentary news.

**POSTING OF NEWSPAPERS.**—Newspapers must be so folded as to expose the stamp; otherwise they will be charged postage. Stamped newspapers pass and repass by post free to all parts of the United Kingdom, within fifteen days after publication. Unstamped newspapers require to have a postage stamp affixed, as do stamped newspapers after the fifteen days have elapsed. Stamped newspapers sent to the colonies and the United States (and it is only stamped newspapers that have the privilege), must, by a recent regulation, have a postage stamp affixed. Unstamped newspapers will be charged as letters.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1855.

## SUMMARY.

THE Palmerston Administration may now be considered safe for the present session. The explanations of Monday, after the debate of Friday, on the Turkish Loan, show that even some of the most sturdy opponents of the Premier's policy are loth to oust him from office; while Lord Palmerston's summary refusal, amid the cheers of the House, to afford opportunity for another debate on the Vienna negotiations, at the instance of Mr. Laing, indicates that further attempts to penetrate the mystery attaching to the transaction, are not likely to succeed. The Premier proceeds quietly to fill up the vacancy caused by Lord John Russell's secession. Sir W. Molesworth's appointment as Colonial Minister has evoked very general concurrence, and the Administrative Reform Association has passed a resolution approving of this appointment of "the right man to the right place." Sir Benjamin Hall succeeds to the Chief Commissionership of Public Works, and to a seat in the Cabinet. He promises his constituents to carry out measures in harmony with the Metropolis Local Management Bill, which he has carried through the Commons, and vouches for Lord Palmerston's perfect good faith and sincerity in prosecuting the war with vigour till an honourable peace is conquered. The seat of neither of the new Ministers is likely to be contested, although Sir C. Napier's name has been put forward in Marylebone, and Mr. John Hamilton, of the *Empire* newspaper, has given notice of his intention to appear on the Southwark hustings, to read a lecture to Sir W. Molesworth. Mr. Lowe is mentioned as Sir Benjamin's probable successor at the Board of Health.

The absence of decisive news from the Crimea has yielded a plentiful crop of rumours of more or less probability. The French before the Malakhoff are said to be close upon the enemy's ramparts, and to have constructed batteries which will keep the Russian ships at a safe distance when the assault is renewed at the end of this month. Both sides have received large reinforcements, and the Russians have established a formidable entrenched camp on the heights of Mackenzie. There are also reports of the resignation of General Simpson, of an expedition to Odessa, and (from the Baltic) of the speedy bombardment of Revel. One or two authentic facts are by no means reassuring; such as that the Russians are most assiduous in the erection of new fortifications, fosses, and ambuscades, behind the Malakhoff and Redan—that during the month of June the French lost 3,000 men by cholera alone—and that, judging from recent experiments with a gun slung in a peculiar manner, which fired a shot which penetrated six feet into the earthworks of one of the Cronstadt batteries, the great Baltic fortress might be shelled, while our ships are out of range, only "there are no fuzes for shells that will carry this immense distance." It also appears that not only is Kars seriously menaced by the Russians, but, according to Mr. Layard, Turkish sovereignty in Asia Minor is threatened by the enterprise, skill, and resources of General Mouravieff.

Singularly enough, Lord Brougham, who has passed through every phase of Liberalism and settled down into a moderate but independent Conservative, comes before the world, in these his latter days, not only as law reformer, but as the champion of religious freedom. His lordship has taken charge of the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, substituting publication by the superintendent-registrar for publication before the guardians, which, having passed the Commons, and been read a second time in the Lords, seems likely to become law. But there is one remaining danger. The Earl of Derby has also assumed a new character—that of denouncer of every bill that contains a shade of ecclesiastical liberalism. During the absence of the episcopal bench (would

that it could be perpetual!), the noble earl has become their representative—though he rather overdoes his new part. Though he has allowed the re-introduction, in a modified shape, of the Religious Worship Bill, he growled at its progress through the House to the third reading. It goes an inch further than he intended! Then Lord Brougham brings in a measure which he calls the Dissenters' Relief Bill, to release seceding clergymen (such as the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel) from the penalties and disqualifications of obsolete enactments. But the bishops' deputy could not think of such a bill passing at this period of the session, and will oppose it, though he stand alone. Lord Brougham succumbs, and the bill is withdrawn. We shall be very much surprised if the Dissenters' Marriage Bill does not disappear under the Dogberry-like zeal of Lord Derby on behalf of his clients of the lawn sleeves and shovel hats.

But the House of Lords have performed one good act—they have ignominiously rejected the Education (Scotland) Bill, so recently contested in the Lower House, and occupying many an evening which might have been devoted to practical legislation. The second reading was rejected by 86 to 1—the unit being the Duke of Argyle. The noble duke, who did his best to conciliate their lordships in favour of the measure, finding how strong was the set of the current, begged to withdraw it. This, however, was not permitted. So, in order to frustrate the object of the dividers and probably to conceal their own weakness, the supporters of the measure voted with the majority. This summary rejection of the Scotch measure seems to put an end for the present to all State interference with respect to education. It is now seen that there is no chance whatever of both branches of the Legislature agreeing upon an educational measure either for England or Scotland. At the same time, let the opponents of State interference beware of the stealthy advances of the Committee of Council, whose demands upon the national exchequer increase year by year, and seven-eighths of whose resources are devoted to the support of schools called "national," but whose prominent characteristic is their ecclesiastical exclusiveness.

The Committee on the Sunday Sale of Beer law have suspended their inquiries for two or three days, after hearing Mr. G. Cruickshank, and other advocates of restriction. Mr. Scholefield's committee on the adulteration of food has been pursuing its colloquial analysis, much to the entertainment of the many who can find a stimulus to laughter even in the poisoned chalice, if the poison be but slow and well disguised. The Three Recorders have also prosecuted their investigation into the conduct of the police in Hyde-park well nigh to a termination. It can hardly be unfair to anticipate the issue, so explicit and unanimous has been the evidence to the brutality of individual members of the force, and the needless violence of their entire proceedings. Their highest officer, Sir Richard Mayne, has himself supplied evidence that it was unnecessary; and afforded glimpses of a system to which the epithet "unconstitutional" may be applied with a rare precision and an overwhelming weight of reprobation. It rests between the authorities of the Home-office and of Scotland-yard, it appears, to determine what expressions of public opinion may be permitted without infringing on the independence of the Legislature; an addition to the care of the public peace alike onerous to the Executive and menacing to the liberty of the subject. In the discharge of this arduous duty, the public papers are searched for "exciting" leaders, and a collection made of political advertisements. And any individual so unfortunate as to resist the order to "move on," under a mistaken sense of personal right, is liable to share from Saturday till Monday the company of drunken disorderlies in a narrow and filthy cell. Not the least useful of these disclosures is the identification of what is legally only a place of detention with what is literally a loathsome dungeon.

The condition of the Thames question has received a new and grotesque illumination. It is, after all, the lawyers who are at the bottom of the nuisance. Our noses are offended and our health impaired, because the Courts cannot settle whether the Crown or Corporation is the rightful owner of the river bed and banks. So much we learn from a statement made yesterday to the Lord Mayor, by the City Solicitor, consequent on a communication from Sir John Maeneil, the eminent civil engineer. Sir John points out that the regular flow of the river is obstructed by certain erections above bridge, authorised by the Commissioner of Works; the Solicitor has "no suggestions to offer," as to the means of getting the obstructions removed; and an anonymous authority volunteers the too good news that any engineer could accomplish in twelve months the purification promised us by

Sir Benjamin Hall in five years. Verily, we are a people quick to devise and strong to execute!

If the foreign news of the week is not specially important, it is novel and varied. The official organ of the French Government has taken to set forth, in elaborate fashion, the triumphant success of free-trade measures in this country, while the Parisians seem for the moment absorbed in frantic struggles to invest their savings in the new loan, and in lively anticipations of the coming meeting of the crowned heads of Western Europe in their gay capital.—Once more Italy claims our attention. The release of Cecchetti (now befriended by the Piedmontese Government), and the imprisonment of another victim for conscience sake, gives place in interest to the general aspect of the Peninsula. Great disquietude is said to prevail both in Lombardy and the Roman States, attributed, of course, to Mazzinian plots and the indications of a simultaneous movement. At Mantua, M. Calvi, an officer of engineers, has been arrested and put to death under a military sentence for participation in the struggle of 1848! King Ferdinand is threatened with a politico-military insurrection. Muratist conspiracies in the army alarm the Neapolitan Bomba, who gathers around him, in his terror, the *shirri*, the Jesuits, and the lazzaroni. The latter have been armed and excited by fanatical appeals.—We have had a little war on the West Coast of Africa, in which we have lost no less than seventy-three men, in an attempt to take summary vengeance on some "savages" on the River Gambia.

## NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WE have had some able and spirited debating during the past week, and some progress has been made in the remaining business of the session, but we are still unable to determine the day on which we shall separate for the three months' holidays, which will probably be all that we shall get. It is the general impression that Parliament will be called together again in November next, and it does not seem likely that we shall be set at liberty now till the middle of August. A considerable number of items in Committee of Supply, some of which will elicit lengthened discussion, have yet to be submitted and passed—and not until after the last Vote of Supply can the Appropriation Act be introduced, which will require ten days for its passage through both Houses. Morning sittings, and late nights, are beginning to tell visibly on the health of members.

Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure, as may be gathered from the number who voted in the division on Friday morning, did not require a call of the House. The discussion throughout was remarkably well attended, and we have seldom heard abler speaking. The resumption of the adjourned debate on Thursday afternoon was, after a short, and not very impressive, speech from Mr. Gaskell, enlivened by a single combat between the Attorney-General and Mr. Whiteside. Mr. Attorney-General rather indulged in the Old Bailey style of declamation much below the dignity of the occasion, and quite unworthy of the office that he fills. Mr. Whiteside, the Irish Solicitor-General of the Derby Administration, shook him with his more fiery, but also more elevated, oratory. But it was Lord John who gave him the unkindest cut. The Attorney-General, a zealous partisan of Lord Palmerston's, took an active part in the cabal which had recently ousted the noble lord from the Colonial-office and the Cabinet. In his speech he claimed for Lord Palmerston comparative irresponsibility with regard to the Crimean disasters, because at the time when they occurred, he was fully occupied in the duties of the Home-office, looking after dust-bins, sewers, and graveyards. Lord John contented himself with remarking that he was sure his noble friend would be ashamed to hide himself behind the unworthy plea put forward in his behalf by Her Majesty's Attorney-General. Having administered this ignoble kick to the legal adviser of the Crown, he passed on to the question in debate. Certainly, his tone was not that of a man consciously under a cloud. We have seldom heard him to equal advantage. His assault upon Mr. Roebuck was in the severest style of criticism, keen as a razor's edge, and also as polished. He described the honourable and learned gentleman as a most disappointing orator, laying out his course of argument with great lucidity, and winding up his speech with a peroration of impressive power, but leaving that which should be the substance and staple of his efforts weak, imperfect, and unsatisfactory. He said there were the beak and claws of the bird of prey—but when you came to examine its body you found it stuffed with straw. But Lord John did not confine himself to criticism. He entered into the merits of the case, and, on the whole, presented an abler defence of the expedition to Sebastopol, than we remember to have heard from any of the Aberdeen Cabinet.

He was followed by Mr. Bright, who animadverted on the proceedings of the cabal of subor-



dinates in a tone of contemptuous rebuke, which was evidently balm to the feelings of the noble ex-Minister. In a string of interrogatories, put with the most searching discrimination, he contrived to make it appear that Lord John could not have been the victim of a conspiracy among the more insignificant members of the Administration without the privity and consent of the Premier. "Where did they meet?" he inquired. "Was it in a chamber of this House? Was it in the cellar sacred to Guy Faux? Was it in a sewer?" The House understood the allusion, and cheered vociferously. Sir De Lacy Evans, who succeeded him, was calm, candid, lengthy, and at last confused—understanding better, as Mr. Cobden remarked the night after, how to marshal legions than arguments. Mr. Sidney Herbert was the next speaker of note. He made some strong points; but frittered them away, as his tendency is, in the multiplicity of his details. Mr. Ellice, Sir George Grey, and Lord John Manners, may be passed over—the last two having been put forward after midnight, as a manoeuvre on each side, to give Palmerston or Disraeli, as the case might be, the last word. Lord Palmerston was compelled to resign the advantage to his opponent, or to expose himself to the danger of an adjourned debate. He tried gravity, and fell into tediousness. Dizzy was less brilliant than usual, but alas! he was quite as long. A few spirited words from Mr. Roebuck in reply, and the debate closed. The division was taken on the *previous question*, that is, on the question whether the motion should be then put, or not—the Ayes were, 182—the Noes, 289—majority against putting the motion, 107.

And now, it was supposed, the last critical debate of the session was over—the Palmerston Ministry was securely seated for six months to come—and weary senators might, if they pleased, seek repose in the country. Such, certainly, would have been our expression of belief, had we been questioned regarding it, as we walked down to the House on Friday evening. But how often, after a storm has to all appearance passed away, are we startled by an afterclap, all the more terrific from being wholly unexpected. Such was the phenomenon which positively shook the Ministry on Friday. The first order of the day which stood on the notice paper was the Turkish loan. The broad features of the proposition which the Ministers were about to propose might be gathered from a Parliamentary paper delivered to members a few days before, setting forth the terms of a convention agreed upon by the Governments of England, France, and Turkey, wherein the two former Powers undertook, with the concurrence of their respective legislative bodies, to guarantee a loan to the latter, jointly and severally, of 5,000,000*l.* The Government, we understand, were forewarned that the proposition would be objected to, but they seem to have made light of the menace.

Well, on Friday evening, Lord Palmerston, in a short and flimsy speech, proposed the resolution in Committee upon which the Guarantee Bill was to be founded. His main argument was that such was the exhaustion of Turkey, that without this assistance she would fall to pieces. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Ricardo, who pointed out with great force and precision, the exceedingly objectionable nature of the convention entered into by the Government, and who declared his intention of dividing the House on the question. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in a strain of simplicity which might have led to the conclusion that he was engaged in delivering an expository lecture to a number of school-boys. Mr. Gladstone followed him in a powerful and unanswerable speech against the measure. And now the Ministry saw their danger. As matters then stood they would be in a minority. Lord Palmerston, therefore, rose again to speak against time, and the whips were scouring the clubs, the Opera, fashionable dinner parties, and every conceivable haunt of members still in town. Mr. Laing spoke briefly, but most convincingly, against the proposition. Again the Chancellor of the Exchequer stood up, and repeated at greater length his expository statement. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Walpole, exposed still more glaringly the uselessness, the extravagance, and the impolicy of the proposition. At last the resolution was put to the vote, and Ministers saved their honour and their places by a majority of three.

Of course, there was a great outcry by the Press next morning, against a conspiracy of unprincipled factions. Russia was to be delighted and encouraged—France was to be disgusted—and Turkey was to disappear from the scene. Accordingly, a good majority was secured for Ministers on Monday night, when the resolution was to be reported to the House. Mr. Stuart Wortley, who had felt so deep an interest in the subject, that although present at the commencement of the debate on Friday, he left it, probably, to attend a dinner party, deemed this a fitting occasion for complain-

ing that the House had been taken by surprise. He was rather roughly handled by Mr. Bright, who also, without good reason, protested against being overawed by the Press. Then followed a string of exculpatory explanations on both sides, which, to our thinking, might with more dignity have been spared, and about ten o'clock the report was received without a division.

Last night the House was counted out at six o'clock.

#### THE IMPOTENT CONCLUSION.

THE great debates of the session are supposed to have terminated with that on Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure. The supposition may possibly prove incorrect,—and from the skirt of the cloud descend the lightning that should have fallen from its bosom. But we may with not the less safety comment upon that debate as the intended conclusion of the proceedings commenced in February last,—the final delivery of the House of Commons upon the inquiry which it destroyed a powerful Government for resisting, refused to entrust to the successors of that Government, and appointed some of its own most distinguished members to conduct.

Is it not a most "lame and impotent conclusion?" It is neither a verdict of acquittal nor a sentence of condemnation. It is not even that intermediate result represented by the words "not proven." It is not a revocation of a previous finding, nor yet its confirmation. It is not a postponement of judgment, nor a plea for a new trial. It is simply a miscarriage of justice—a defrauding of public morality—a confession that in the country where kings have paid the penalty of treason, Ministers may escape punishment even after conviction of gross misdemeanour.

After months of unexampled anxiety and indignation, occasioned by the report of extreme suffering in our camp and hospitals, an investigation into the causes of this calamity was ordered. The result was a record of the conviction that it arose mainly from the circumstances under which the expedition was undertaken. For those circumstances, who but the whole Cabinet could be held responsible? Just in proportion as individual Ministers were exonerated from blame for the conduct of their departments, did the weight of responsibility accumulate upon the body in whose deliberations they shared. Yet the generous anxiety of Mr. Roebuck to distinguish between the same men in different capacities,—and so to prevent the award of special censure for collective culpability,—was made the pretext for defeating his object, as the mouthpiece of a national sentiment. There was positively put forth no other plea that was not presently scouted. The friends of Lord Aberdeen, bravely challenging a decision upon no evasive issue, defended alike their conduct as administrators, and their advice as State counsellors. Lord John Russell had too much sense to screen himself behind the specialities of his office, though he had not the courage to refuse to escape on "the previous question." Lord Palmerston dare not trust himself to the expiatory efficacy of his pretended improvements. But because the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Herbert were rescued by the candour of an opponent from the personal obloquy to which their colleagues would have sacrificed them, it was argued that consistency required the exemption of all from censure for the acts common to all.

It follows, then, that in an age when every detail of commercial activity is referred to its proper agents, twenty thousand soldiers of a nation which guards the life of a railway labourer with the oaths of twelve independent judges, may be sacrificed to a mistake for which no one shall be held accountable. The national inquest refuses to prosecute, even to the mildest of personal consequences, the charge of having counselled the Sovereign to order an ill-furnished expedition to invade a country of unknown resources; and to permit the attempt, with most inadequate means, of an enterprise in which perseverance might be far more disastrous than failure. That, we repeat, is the finding of the Sebastopol Committee. No one in the House of Commons formally disputed its justice—but 289 to 182 refuse to carry out its most obvious requirement. Can there be any stronger proof that the House of Commons is not a fit assembly to be trusted with the power of making war? Can there be anything more calculated to daunt the spirit of the nation and discourage the ardour of its defenders? We may well need the aid of foreign mercenaries, and the stimulus of double pay. Is it to be hoped that English born will fight for an object that dwindles through a bloody haze to a diplomatic point, and without assurance that they will not die the death of dogs, and, like them, be forgotten?

#### THE TURKISH LOAN, A SHYLOCK BOND.

It is not Ministers, nor quondam Ministerialists, who have a right to complain of surprise in the matter of the Turkish Loan. It is the House of

Commons and the country that have suffered a surprise. It was distinctly asked of Lord Palmerston, some weeks since, whether any such arrangement were contemplated? An evasive answer was returned—and an explicit warning of opposition rejoined. If any concert were effected—which we are able, however, to deny—it could only have been by simultaneous impulse, as in the presence of a sudden danger. A financial proposition of serious magnitude was thrown upon the table of the House, at the shortest notice. And as to the country, it is indisputable that, of all the disagreeable operations of finance, subsidies, whether avowed or disguised, are the most obnoxious, and were the most vigorously excluded from our programme of the war.

There can be no more reasonable object of distrust and aversion than a conditional promise to pay—except it be a promise to pay loaded with the conditions and contingencies of this Turkish loan. It is bad enough to have to lend to a poor ally a sum the mere interest of which he is sure to be unable to pay—still worse to be the richest of two lenders, and likely, therefore, to see the other paid at our own expense—but worst of all, to be the joint guarantee of a loan, and liable to be called upon for interest, principal, and all. We have suffered so much and so often from the first description of liabilities, that we even prefer the second and worse, or a downright gift to either. On our loan to Austria, in 1795, for instance, not a farthing of interest was ever paid, and only two and sixpence in the pound of the principal—so that even the profligate financiers of that era preferred to subsidize our half-dozen allies all round, at the rate of ten millions a-head. In our friendship for Greece, and our confidence in Palmerston—two-and-twenty years ago—we guaranteed a third of the loan she effected in the money markets of London, Paris, and St. Petersburg; and for twelve years have had to pay the interest upon our share. We are now going to try the third variety of peril and loss—to guarantee severally and jointly with France a loan, the annual interest of which will amount to 200,000*l.*, and the repayment of which cannot be anticipated by the most sanguine within forty or fifty years.

The certainty of having to pay the first, and many more than the first, year's interest at four per cent. upon two and a half of the five millions, is a very trifling consideration, compared with the uncertainty that rests upon every other contingency of the case. We might with ease make up our mind to pay that yearly sum as long as the war may continue, for the sake of keeping a Turkish army in the field; could we be assured in the first place, that an efficient army was ever maintained on foreign money,—and in the second place, that we should be troubled with no more applications of the same sort. But on neither of these points is satisfaction at all probable. On the contrary, the probabilities are all the other way. Everything we know of Ottoman administration renders it in the highest degree unlikely that the money we deliver at Constantinople will find its way, except in useless dribbles, to the camp of Omar Pasha or of General Williams. In saying this, we make no particular imputation upon the Turkish character, nor at all prejudice the claim of Turkey to our assistance. If our own Government has found it impossible to account for the disappearance of a shipload of beer between London and Varna, and of medical stores between Scutari and Balaklava—if the generals of all countries have bitterly complained that their men are robbed of everything capable of being lost or stolen, by officials at home or sutlers in the field—if, moreover, nearly the whole business of Turkey is carried on by Greeks, with whom it is a passion to cheat, and patriotism to cheat a Turk—if the army on the Danube, and the contingent in the Crimea, were subjected to extreme suffering, from want of the very articles reported to have been provided in profusion by the Sultan—what hope have we that our borrowed money will not stick to the fingers of venal pashas and villainous Levantines, till the utter disorganisation of the army renders detection impossible? There is but one way in which we can hope to render five millions of real use—and that is by undertaking to make it an annual payment. Nor will it be the inevitable passion for throwing good money after bad that will alone impel us to this costly outlay. The arguments by which we are now urged to take a first step will be just as strong to urge a second and third. The extremity of Turkey's need is not a temporary claim upon either our justice or compassion. She will at least as surely need a second loan as shall we ourselves,—since her annual revenue is so much less expansive than our own, and we have already abandoned the hope of defraying war expenses from annual income. Her "undeveloped resources" have certainly as little chance of development for the next four years as at any time during the last four centuries. If we have contracted to insure her from the chances of bankruptcy as



well as of battle, we may as well lay our account at once with buying the fee simple of her whole territory.

But we are to control the expenditure of our loan, and have security for its repayment. So much the worse, we fear, both for Turkey and ourselves. The commissioners to be appointed to guard our advances from speculation, or misapplication, must of necessity either be powerless, except to irritate, or exercise a degree of authority which may fairly be urged hereafter in repudiation of the debt. It was your money,—Turkey may some day say,—and you spent it as you pleased; do not expect that I shall repay it. It must be with a view to some such unfortunate misunderstanding that we have accepted a lien upon the Egyptian tribute and the revenues of Smyrna. There can be no serious expectation that the resources thus mortgaged will be available while the war lasts. It is the foreclosure of the mortgage that can alone be intended. It is the partition of Turkey among creditors angered by disappointment, or inspired with sinister sagacity, for which alone effectual provision is made. We may recover our money, or get our money's worth, but not without the loss of our honour. We lend with the easy kindness of Antonio, but we draw a bond with the deep design of Shylock. It is a pound of flesh from Turkey's heart that we exact as the security for our more than useless loan. We extend the grasp that has already made a visible impress at Gallipoli, in the form of military occupation, by tempting her to give her best provinces in pawn to us. If she refuse to make a suicidal peace at our bidding,—why, we have ships in the Euxine, and a pretext for their appearance at Alexandria; and France has an army on the landside of Constantinople.

We earnestly entreat the gentlemen represented by Mr. Layard to look at the matter from this point of view. Their distrust of all who do not think with them, that Turkey is the Thermopylæ of modern Europe, may render them insensible for the present to considerations, whether financial or constitutional, which they are not wont to disregard. We would consent to waive our own strong aversion to diplomatic loan-mongering—to the embarrassment of the English Exchequer, and the insult to an English House of Commons, involved in the unauthorized contract of a money treaty with France—could we be sure that they see, as we see, the danger thus entailed on Turkey herself. Better that Paris be dismayed for an hour or two, and that St. Petersburg illuminate for a night, than that an empire which has, at least, confided in our honour, be hereafter subjected to convulsion and possible partition, by a compact to which we assented at the instance of a military despot and an unprincipled Ministry.

#### AN APOLOGIST FOR LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

A FRIENDLY correspondent remonstrates with us on what he considers the "harsh and overstrained" judgment we have passed on Lord John Russell's conduct since the fall of the Coalition; and attributes the "unceasing vituperation" with which we have pursued the noble lord, to the effect of "personal affront" rather than of public principle. We readily pardon the offensiveness of this latter imputation for the sake of its exceeding simplicity. A little reflection might have suggested to our friend that imputations which are incapable of proof and can only be met with a contemptuous denial, should very rarely be ventured; and that to ascribe public hostility to private pique, is to most effectually discourage the operations of honest criticism.

We highly respect, however, the warmth of feeling with which our correspondent defends an old political favourite, and we are not sorry for an occasion of adding a few words of matured judgment to the many of vehement feeling that have been provoked from us by Lord John's latest performances. We have nothing to retract, and nothing to qualify. It is our settled belief that his abrupt retirement from Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet was an act either of cunning ambition or of dishonourable cowardice; and that his concealment from the House of Commons of opinions adopted by him at Vienna, and advocated in the Cabinet, is incapable of justification, even by the most charitable construction of motives, and should be severely reprobated in the interests as well of European peace as of constitutional principles. The reflection that the awful slaughter of June 18 might absolutely have been prevented, had Lord John Russell but called in his parliamentary influence to the aid of his position in the Cabinet, is not to be dispelled even by the strongest convictions of his patriotism and conscientiousness. As little are the responsibilities of a member of the Coalition Government for the "heart-rending and inexplicable" disasters of the Crimean expedition, to be escaped in a burst of laughter at his infelicitous comparison of a baffled patriot to a mimic bird of prey.

In this, however, we heartily coincide with our remonstrant friend—that the cabal by which Lord John was last week ejected from office was a conspiracy of "curs;" that it is not generous to trample on a man who is down; and that the *Nonconformist* should not follow in the wake of the *Times*. We beg to say, that from the very beginning of our journalistic existence, we have always refused to Lord John the adulation by which others helped to ruin his statesmanship, and the contrast to which now embitters his fall; and that if Lord John will only keep down, he will get no more blows from us.

#### THE HYDE-PARK DISTURBANCES.

The inquiry instituted by Government into the proceedings of the police in Hyde-park on the 1st inst., has been proceeding during the past week, before the Commission, in the Court of Exchequer; Mr. Stuart Wortley sitting as president. Some fifty odd witnesses have been examined; the whole of whom testified to the brutal conduct of the police generally and some specifically. The witnesses included gentlemen, officers of the army, barristers, master tailors, master builders, tradesmen, workmen, men and women servants, and others. Without exception, these witnesses averred that the crowd was respectable and orderly, and that the riot was entirely provoked by the police—especially by the conduct of one of the superintendents, whose name was said to be Hughes, and who lashed even ladies with his riding whip. The constables are described as charging in all directions, beating persons without provocation or warning, and threatening them with severer punishment. Some persons were enclosed between two bodies, and knocked about from one to another. One young man was thrown violently over the rails. The case of Mr. Mair was amply made out, so far as witnesses on his side go. He was arrested, with great violence and confined with six persons in a room ten feet by seven, and suffered severely in health in consequence. The case of Mr. Stephens was still worse. He was walking home with a relation of his wife. There was a slight rush of the people near Grosvenor-street. He was struck on the back; turning round, a policeman struck him repeated blows with a truncheon, felling him to the ground. He told the police that he was merely a passer-by. A gentleman from a neighbouring balcony called out, "Take their numbers!" On attempting to do so, he received a violent blow on the back of the ear, and remembered nothing more until he was placed in a cab. This story was fully corroborated by several witnesses, including the gentleman on the balcony. John King, a youth, was knocked down, and struck three times while on the ground. James Fassie was disabled for a week by a blow from D 20. James Martin, one of the Naval Brigade, wounded in four places, was struck on one of his wounds several times by A 349. Adam Houlding, going to see what was the matter, "found himself in the middle of a ring of policemen," and was arrested. In the Humane Society's yard, he saw a policeman beat a prisoner with his fist. George Coulshaw was lifted up by the police and flung over the rails among the people. John Thomas King saw A 147 break a woman's head. Mr. Hugh Bates Maxwell, brother of Sir William Maxwell, seeing the police driving the people, asked what this meant? and, instead of receiving any reply, a policeman, whom he should recognise, seized him by the collar, and pitched him forward, at the same time giving witness a blow on the back with his truncheon.

On Saturday, evidence was given by various persons, including Mr. Planchard, upholsterer; Mr. Berry, engineer; Mr. Nugent Ayrton, barrister; Mr. Blandford, army cap maker; Mr. George Kimpton, bookbinder; Mr. J. Bowstead, commercial traveller; Mr. Stephen Faulconer, flour factor; Mr. Richard Stiff, linendraper; and Mr. J. Pyemont, of the Stock Exchange, who all testified to the unprovoked brutality of the police. Mr. Ayrton said: The conduct of the police in parading the prisoners which they took, was well calculated to exasperate the people; and he could never understand why it was that the police made such sudden rushes upon the people with their truncheons. He noticed 387 A strike with his truncheon with all his force at the backs of a number of boys who were running away as rapidly as they could. The only thing he saw in the shape of violence on the part of the people was some half-dozen small pebbles thrown by some boys in the open part of the park.

On Monday, the attendance was very crowded, and Mr. Mitchell said there were sixteen persons to give evidence. The Chief Commissioner said they really must close the inquiry as soon as possible. The first witness called was Thomas Hawson. This witness, and indeed the subsequent ones, bore testimony to the general violence of the police. Mr. Mitchell said that he had several more witnesses, but, as they merely spoke to the same facts, he would close the evidence he had to offer at this point. The Commissioners said the case had been very properly conducted. The time had now arrived when the police should be called upon to give their explanation, and to produce the orders under which they had acted.

On Sunday, in Hyde-park, about four o'clock, six or seven hundred men and lads had congregated on the north bank of the Serpentine; but they had no disposition for riot, and gradually dispersed over the park. The carriage drive and Rotten-row now resumed their wonted appearance; there were no cries of "Go to church," nor shouts to frighten the horses; and the day passed over without molestation to any one.

## THE WAR.

### THE CRIMEA.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of Thursday, announced that the Minister of War had received the following despatch from General Pelissier:—

July 16, Eleven P.M.

The enemy, who had for some days in vain endeavoured to stop our left approaches in front of the Malakhoff Tower, attempted last night to drive us back. They were repulsed by the first division of the second corps.

Three times the Russians threw themselves upon our trenches with their usual shouts, and after each attempt they were compelled to retreat by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain upon the ground.

The General of the trenches, Vinoy, had made most excellent arrangements, which greatly contributed to this success.

A subsequent despatch says:—

CRIMEA, July 18, 11 P.M.

The Russians made a small sortie last night against the Inkermann line of attack. It is needless to say they were repulsed. To-day I visited our works at Kamiesch; they are progressing well towards completion.

General Simpson notices the above sortie in the following brief terms: "Sortie on left attack repulsed, with only three casualties on our side." General Simpson reports on the 20th: "Nothing of importance has occurred. The siege operations progress favourably. The health of the army is good." General Pelissier simply states that cholera is disappearing altogether.

Prince Gortschakoff writes, under date of the 16th, that two small sallies made by the garrison on the 14th and 15th had been rather successful in retarding the enemy's advanced works in front of the Korniloff Bastion. From other parts of the Crimea there is nothing important.

Official published accounts state at 5,775 men the Russian loss in the affairs of the 17th and 18th. Rear-Admiral Pamphiloff has succeeded the late Admiral Nachimoff in command of the vessels and port of Sebastopol. The same accounts state that the Russians are occupied in constructing new works for the defence of Sebastopol.

A despatch of the 10th states that the works of the Allies before Sebastopol are much disturbed by the fire of the Russian vessels, but they are, notwithstanding, pushed on with great energy. The Allies are preparing an expedition, with troops on board for landing, but the destination has not transpired. More gunboats have been sent to the Sea of Azoff and the Patrid Sea.

Accounts from Odessa state, that considerable alarm was felt in that town at an approaching attack from the Allies.

The English contingent has been increased. Six thousand men, under the command of General Niel, will shortly leave the Bosphorus for the Crimea.

A letter from before Sebastopol, of the 3rd, in the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles, says: "The Russian line-of-battle ships anchored in the roadstead opposite Fort St. Nicholas begin to suffer from the fire of the mortar battery on the side of the Quarantine Bay. On the 27th, a shell passed through the three decks of the *Tchesmé*, killing and wounding several men, and then bursting in the hold, set fire to her for a short time. Some days before, a projectile, fired by a French vessel, bursting in a workshop near the Artillery Bay, caused the explosion of a number of loaded shells, killed several artillerymen, and caused such damage that the Russians have not since dared to collect together such a quantity of combustibles in one place as they had before been in the habit of doing. The shells from the allied vessels occasion much damage in the place and severe losses to the garrison. Their destructive effects are more feared than those of the rockets."

The reported death of Captain the Hon. J. W. Hely Hutchinson is confirmed. He died at Scutari, from dysentery. He was second son of the late and brother of the present Lord Donoughmore.

One letter, of the 5th, mentions that only 100 metres separate the French from the Malakhoff Fort. It has struck most people that the Russians persevere in directing their fire against the batteries erected by the French, and hardly against the approaches, and it is surmised that the ground close to the Malakhoff is mined, or that it may cover destructive engines, to be fired at the moment of the assault. If so, this subterranean danger cannot fail to be soon discovered.

In a letter from a superior officer there is the following sentence:—"We are face to face (*nez à nez*) with the Russians. We touch the Malakhoff Tower with the muzzles of our rifles. Some of these mornings we shall jump into it."

General Eyre has had his leg amputated. He bore the painful operation with the greatest fortitude, and his health is now such as to cause no further uneasiness. He will proceed to England as soon as he can bear the voyage.

Admiral Lyons is seriously ill; the fatigues of the campaign and the loss of his son have bowed him down, and brought on attacks of fever.

Captain Lushington having been promoted to his flag rank, Captain the Hon. H. Keppel (familiarily known in the service as "Harry Keppel") has been appointed to the command of the naval brigade serving on the shore with the army in the Crimea.

It is calculated that the allied maritime forces employed at the present moment in the Black Sea, including transports, amount to 1,200 ships.

The *Vienna Military Gazette*, in the course of an article presenting a deliberate survey of the posture of affairs in the Crimea, asserts that two of the Grenadier divisions have already arrived before Sebas-



topol. The *Gazette* considers that the Allies are already over-matched in the Crimea.

English, French, and Sardinian reinforcements are arriving at Constantinople at present at the rate of 2,000 or 3,000 men per day.

The following despatch from Lieutenant-General Simpson was published yesterday:—

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 10.

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose the returns of casualties to the 8th instant.

Your lordship will regret to see that the lists of killed and wounded are heavy; but the nearer we approach the defences of the place, the greater number of casualties must be expected.

Brevet-Major Harrison, 63rd Regiment, was killed on the evening of the 7th instant, whilst proceeding to the trenches; he was a most excellent officer, and is a serious loss to Her Majesty's service.

It will give your lordship sincere pleasure to mark the improvement in the general health of the troops.

At five o'clock this morning a heavy fire was opened upon the Redan by the allied batteries.—I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON,

Lieutenant-General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

Casualties from 2nd to 5th July inclusive:—Killed, Captain Gordon, Royal Artillery, and 11 rank and file. Wounded, Capt. de Moleyns, R.E.; Lieutenant Dickens, 28th Foot, severely; Captain Choid, 3rd, slightly; Lieut. E. R. James, R.E. (missing); also, 43 sergeants, 2 drummers, 102 rank and file.

Casualties from July 6th to 8th.—1 officer killed; Brevet-Major G. N. Harrison, wounded; Lieutenant-General Graham, severely; 10 rank and file killed, and 1 sergeant and 49 rank and file wounded.

In a despatch to Admiral Lyons, Lieut. Hewett describes the destruction of the floating bridge in the straits of Genitchi, which was done under a very heavy fire of musketry at about eighty yards, the troops completely lining the beach, and the adjacent houses being filled with riflemen. The gig and paddle-box boat, which performed the operation, were riddled with shot. Two men only were wounded.

The correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* says: "We have at present a lady of colour in Balaklava, and occasionally in camp, who is quite an original in her way; and an amusing specimen of the adaptability to circumstances of the darker specimens of the genus *homo*. She is both a Miss Nightingale and a Soyer in her way. A native of Jamaica, she has travelled extensively on the American continent, and has acquired great experience in the treatment of cases of cholera and diarrhoea. Her powers for the latter epidemic are now so renowned that she is constantly beset with applications, and it must be stated, to her honour, that she makes no charge for her powders. She is often seen riding out to the front with baskets of medicines of her own preparation, and this is particularly the case after an engagement with the enemy. Her culinary powers are also so great, that even Soyer told her, the other day, she knew as much about cooking as himself. Mrs. Seacole is, moreover, a highly intelligent woman, and a further proof that the race from which she sprang is one capable of high intellectual development."

A chivalrous incident occurred on the part of the enemy a few days ago. About noon, a flag of truce was hoisted from Fort Constantine, and a boat sent out under it to the Royal Albert, carrying the swords of Sir John Campbell and Colonel Yea, who were killed in the attack on the Redan. On the day of that affair the bodies of both these officers were treated with considerable respect by the Russian soldiers during the process of rifling, nothing being taken from their persons but their money, papers, and arms—the last of which were now restored in the spirit of delicate chivalry.

Various private letters I have seen from the Crimea, says the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, talk of the erection of wooden edifices, and the accumulation of immense quantities of sheep-skins and other appliances for sheltering and covering against cold and storm, that portend the contemplated contingency of another winter's sojourn in the Crimea for our brave armies.

Sixteen men belonging to the Rifle Brigade were killed and wounded by one Russian shot. Lieutenant James, of the Royal Engineers, is supposed to have been taken prisoner. Captain Alexander Gordon, of the Royal Artillery, has been killed by a shell.

Deserters state the number of naval artillerymen in Sebastopol had been reduced from 16,000 to 3,400, and there are now only three artillery men to each gun on board the Russian vessels. The rations of vegetables and brandy have been diminished one half, and the captains have orders to economise their consumption of salt pork as much as possible.

#### THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL LORD RAGLAN.

A despatch has been received from General Simpson, which gives a detailed account of the last honours paid by the allied armies on the removal of the body of the late Commander-in-chief for burial in England. The *Daily News* correspondent gives the following short account:—

At four P.M., the cortege slowly defiled from the broad quadrangle in front of head-quarters—minute guns firing as it moved away. Detachments from our regiments, composed of one field officer, a captain, subaltern, and fifty men from each, lined the way from our own to the French head-quarters—a distance of two miles—where our Allies took up the line, and continued it to the other side of Kamiesch, from which point English sailors and marines completed it down to the landing-place at Kasatch. The funeral procession was made up of a hundred men of our own Guards, as a guard of honour; of detachments of English, French, and Sardinian cavalry and artillery; of one officer from each of our own regiments, and the same from those of the Allies, with the generals of all three, as mourners; of his lordship's personal staff, Colonel

Somerset, and Sir Edmund Lyons, as chief mourners; and of Generals Simpson, Pelissier, Della Marmora, and Omar Pasha, as pall-bearers. The coffin was borne along on a gun, drawn by eight black horses, and covered with the Union Jack, surmounted by the hat, sword, and baton of the deceased. Besides the regular cortege, a vast number of spectators, afoot and on horseback, accompanied the dead chief; and on the procession reaching the French lines, these were vastly augmented by others who, as well as the hundreds that stood with bared heads on either side as it passed, testified the most decorous respect for him whom all admired and loved as a man. Slowly the long line wound over hill and across down, to the solemn music of the Dead March in Saul, which fell upon the ear with a peculiar impressiveness amid these scenes of war and death in a far-off land; whilst ever and anon the heavy booming of our own and the enemy's trench guns came rolling on the air, adding its stern force to this lesson of death and human nothingness which was passing before the eyes of the witnessing thousands—all of them but too familiar, alas! with harsher, though less imposing, illustrations of the same unwelcome truths. Shortly before seven o'clock the procession reached Kasatch, when the coffin was transferred to a state barge, which bore it off to the Caradoc, through lines of boats, whose crews "tossed" their oars as the corpse passed along. The ship's steam was already up, and in a few minutes she stood out to sea, and, before sundown, had disappeared below the long watery line of the horizon.

Several accounts of the last moments of the late Field-Marshal have been published. A correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, writing from Scutari, says:—

His lordship died, as you are aware, on the evening of Thursday, the 28th. He had been ill for some days, and spoke of resigning the command for a short time to General Simpson. His illness was rather moral than physical, and, it appears, that the death of a sister had preyed much upon his spirits. On the morning of Thursday he was ill upon the sofa. His two aides-de-camp, Lord Paulett and Lord Burghersh, entered his room and insisted upon remaining with him and keeping him company, and also wished him to have medical assistance. Lord Raglan said he was better, and even spoke of meeting some invited guests at dinner. He desired to be left alone, which was, at length, complied with. At two P.M., it was evident he was worse. He spoke of being carried on board the Caradoc, to have a short voyage or two, and breathe the sea air, meaning to leave the command, in his absence, to General Simpson. He again desired to be left alone for a short time. About four o'clock, the officers who were in an adjoining apartment heard a groan, and, on entering, found the Field-Marshal stretched, insensible. The telegraph announced his dangerous state. Admiral Lyons and other officers hastened to head-quarters, only in time to find his lordship dead.

A military correspondent says: "At four o'clock of the day of Lord Raglan's decease, as his staff was about to go for their usual ride, they were informed that he was much worse. They immediately repaired to where he was lying. He seemed surprised at seeing them all, and inquired the reason, which they stated as delicately as they could, when, with a most amiable smile, he assured them they were mistaken, for he was much better, and in a day or two would be about again. They felt their anxiety relieved, and went for a ride, leaving him in peace. He afterwards raised himself in bed, and called twice or thrice, 'Frank, Frank!' (meaning Lord Burghersh), turned round, and so died, with a most beautiful, calm, and quiet expression on his face."

Another private letter gives the following version, which appears to be authentic:—

Early in the day all promised well, and the medical officer considered his lordship's complaint much subdued. This state continued until 5 P.M., when alarming symptoms manifested themselves, and all hope of recovery was cast aside. At eight P.M. the great man's end was evidently near, and at twenty minutes to nine P.M. his life on earth ended without a struggle; so calm were his last moments, that he seemed to fall into the softest sleep, and those around him scarcely believed that life had fled. There were gathered about the death-bed the relatives, personal staff, and the chief friends of Lord Raglan, and by the dim twilight the soul of the aged hero was commended into the hands of God by the principal chaplain. The announcement of the death of the commander of the forces was received with profound grief by the allied armies, which must value more than ever his great qualities now that it is so difficult to find a successor.

A telegraphic message from Bristol, dated yesterday, says: "The Caradoc, with the body of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, arrived in the Roads this morning at half-past nine o'clock. She will reach the basin by the next tide. The funeral is expected to take place to-morrow morning."

#### THE BALTIC AND THE WHITE SEAS.

Almost all the communications from friends in the Baltic agree on one point, viz., that "something" is going to be done "somewhere."

On the evening of the 14th Captain Yelverton, of the *Arrogant*, went up in the gunboat *Ruby* to reconnoitre the approaches to Wiborg. On this expedition he was accompanied by the *Magicienne*, which vessel towed all her own boats, as likewise those of the *Arrogant*, well manned and armed. On board the *Ruby* was a large detachment of Marines, under the command of Captain Lowden, R.M. On appearing at the entrance of the Bay of Wiborg, a large Russian steamer made her appearance, with the evident intention of offering fight; however, after the exchange of a few shots at long range, she retreated. On proceeding a little further up the bay, the gunboat and larger boats were suddenly brought to a standstill by some stakes or other sunken obstructions, and while in the act of examining the cause of the stoppage, a masked battery on the left bank opened a heavy fire on them with musketry, round shot, and grape; the violence of this fire was such, that at first the boats, which, as a matter of precaution, had been formed in order of battle,

were thrown into a slight confusion; they, however, almost instantly rallied, and pulled steadily up to the earthwork, notwithstanding the continued heavy fire poured upon them. After an engagement, which lasted above an hour, the boats returned to their respective ships, having succeeded in silencing several guns of the Russian battery, and Captain Yelverton having satisfactorily ascertained the nature of the enemy's position and defences. On our side we have to deplore the loss of Mr. George Storey, midshipman of the *Arrogant*, who was killed in the affair; he is spoken of in the fleet as a fine, promising young officer. One man was killed and six wounded belonging to the *Arrogant*, and three men wounded belonging to the *Magicienne*.

A Hamburg letter, in the *Independence Belge*, says: "We have received commercial letters from Archangel of the 8th inst. The allied squadron, which at that date blockaded the White Sea, consisted of six ships of different sizes, among which was a French sailing frigate. A war steamer had remained at the entrance of the sea, and the others were scouring it in various directions, looking out for merchantmen, of which they had already captured two, laden with grain. There are 12,000 troops at Archangel. The forts on both sides of Archangel, and those defending the channel leading to it, are in good condition, and lined with a formidable artillery. The works of the citadel have been, since last year, considerably enlarged and fortified. Two new bastions have been constructed, the armament of which is now completed. These letters state that the inhabitants of Archangel manifest no uneasiness. None of them had left the city, where they considered themselves in perfect safety. A new steamer had been launched, which had already received her complement of men and guns. The entrance of the port was so strongly barricaded and obstructed, that it will be almost impossible for the allied squadron to carry on any successful operation against it."

#### THE RUSSIANS BEFORE KARS.

The most authentic information relative to the operations in Asia, and especially at Kars, is contained in a statement of the Earl of Clarendon, on Monday, in reply to the Earl of Airlie: With the view of repelling the aggressions of Russia in that neighbourhood the Government sent out last summer a distinguished officer, by whose exertions, zeal, and perseverance, which could not be spoken of in too high terms, Kars had been placed in a state of defence. On the 23rd of last month the Russians made advances on Kars, got within fire of the batteries, and were repelled; and notwithstanding the sufferings of the Turkish army during last winter, so far from its being in that demoralised state mentioned by the noble lord, the officer to whom he had alluded described in his reports its courage and spirit in favourable terms. The inhabitants had displayed the best spirit, and had been supplied with arms at their own request, and presented themselves wherever there was any appearance of danger. On the 23rd of last month there was a very considerable Russian force between Kars and Erzeroum, which advanced and destroyed some granaries and stores of corn, and after the failure at Kars the Russians sent for some heavy guns, but on their way a violent fall of rain had taken place, and the country being entirely broken, the Russian guns could not be brought up. Such was the information the Government had received, and in the opinion of the officer to whom he had alluded, and the other gallant officers with him, there was no apprehension of Kars being taken by a *coup-de-main*. It would be the duty of the Turkish Government to take measures for the relief of the place.

French advices state that the Turkish force at Kars amounted to 18,000 men. A reinforcement was to be immediately sent thither. The Pasha of Trebizond had ordered a levy *en masse* in order to assist Kars, but the Christian population are said to have refused, or at least to have set conditions to their co-operations.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A Hamburg correspondent of the *Independence* writes: "It is now positively stated that England, seriously taking up the old project of the Liverpool Ministry, will, at a not distant period, metamorphose the island of Heligoland into a fortress of the first rank, which will command the North Sea as Malta and Gibraltar do the Mediterranean."

The anniversary of the Queen's coronation was celebrated on board the allied fleet at Cronstadt with great éclat—salutes were fired, the ships were "dressed," and the French officers were entertained by the English. Our Allies promise to return the compliment on the 15th August—the Napoleon fête-day.

It appears that the Foreign Legion embodied at Halifax, and recruited in the United States, has been ordered to be disbanded, after causing to this country an enormous expense.

Advices from Vienna announce a reduction in the Austrian army occupying the Principalities, corresponding to that which has just taken place in Galicia. The troops are embarked in steamers, and conveyed, some to Hungary and some to Vienna.

According to letters from Galatz to the 8th inst., it appears that active measures were being taken to organise a regular system of transit for the produce of the southern provinces of Russia through the Austrian dominions, thus to neutralise, to some extent, the effects of the blockade of the ports on the Black Sea.

It is in contemplation to establish camps of instruction on Barham Downs, within a few miles of Canterbury, and on Penenden Heath, near Maidstone. The camp on Barham Downs is intended to accommodate about 4,000 troops, cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and that on Penenden Heath 3,000. The cavalry will be from the neighbouring depôts, and the infantry principally militia regiments.



A letter from Constantinople, dated July 12, says: "Exclusive of the five millions sterling guaranteed by the Governments of England and France, the Porte has decided on contracting a loan of twenty-five millions of piastres here."

#### MR. THOMAS CARLYLE ON THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

Yorkshire being in a state of considerable excitement, occasioned by the addresses of Mr. Urquhart, who is converting many people in that quarter to his peculiar views on the war, Mr. Isaac Ironside, a gentleman of Sheffield, wrote to Mr. Carlyle, directing his attention to the subject, and has received the following characteristic reply from the prophet of Chelsea:—

Chelsea, 10th July, 1855.

Dear Sir,—Thanks for your good-will to me, for your good opinion of me, which latter I fear is much exaggerated. I am sorry it is not in my power to do anything in the matter you suggest to me. I have known about Mr. Urquhart these many years, and not very long ago I read carefully enough a thick book of his writing, not without esteem for the man in many considerable respects, but with no notion whatever to go further into his Turk-Russian, &c., speculations, upon which, indeed, I have no pleasure or interest in speculating at all. Except that poor England, with such an explosion of folly as never happened before, has plunged overhead into that bottomless pool (where, my dear belief is, she had no business whatever), and has thereby found the fate, long due to her, of being proved to be a country sunk in folly, in hypocritical incompetence, and every species of rotten confusion, varnished over by Parliamentary eloquence, free presses, liberty of the subject, &c., &c., so that simple persons thought it much the contrary—and is thereby getting into a condition hideous to all good citizens, and incapable of help by any words of mine,—I take not the least interest in the Turk-Russian business, and have only one wish about it, for which the Turks are not much obliged to me! In these circumstances, silence, so long as silence can be kept, is clearly the one course; the rather as I am not idle otherwise, but doing the best I can in what seems to me deeper strata of the business. It will be difficult for you to forgive me all this heresy; but I have no doubt your good-nature will at length prevail, as usual.

Yours (in much haste) very sincerely,

T. CARLYLE.

Isaac Ironside, Esq.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Both Sir William Molesworth and Sir Benjamin Hall have respectively issued addresses to their constituents in Southwark and Marylebone, soliciting re-election. Sir William says:—

Both as a representative of the people and as a Minister of the Crown, I have fulfilled my promises to you, and have done my best to give effect to my unchanged convictions. My votes are recorded in favour of free trade, of religious liberty and equality, of the abolition of Church-rates, of the progressive reform of the institutions of the country, of the extension of the suffrage, of the ballot, of colonial self-government, and of all measures calculated to promote the moral, intellectual, and material well-being of the inhabitants of this vast empire, and to make them loyal and attached subjects of the Crown of Great Britain.

Respecting the war, he says:—

Supported by the approval, by the indomitable energy, and by the steady courage of the people of this country, Her Majesty's Ministers will spare no effort to carry on the contest with the utmost vigour, until, by means of our brave soldiers and sailors and gallant Allies, they can bring it to the satisfactory termination of a safe and honourable peace.

The Administrative Reform Association have adopted the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of this committee, the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., to the office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, is an acknowledgment of the principle of Administrative Reform, which seeks to have the right men in the right places in the Cabinet as well as in every office of the Government; and that this committee trusts Sir William Molesworth will in office not fail to carry out those measures of colonial reform, by the able advocacy of which, as an independent member of Parliament, he established in public opinion his fitness for the high office to which he has been nominated.

The following is an extract from the address of Sir Benjamin Hall:—

I have introduced and successfully carried through the House of Commons a Bill for the Better Local Management of the Metropolis, by the provisions of which, if passed into a law, the inhabitants will obtain that local self-government which they so highly prize, and which during the long period of eighteen years of my political connexion with you I have invariably advocated. I have now accepted the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and my seat is again at your disposal. In the firm belief that you will approve of the manner in which I have administered the department over which I have so lately presided, I venture for the sixth time to solicit your suffrages, and to express a hope that you will again return me to Parliament, that I may continue to be of use to my fellow-subjects in a still more extended sphere of action, and that I may assist in carrying out those works for the improvement of the metropolis which are contemplated by the bill with which my name is associated.

Sir Benjamin, in relation to the war, vouches for the spirit and sincerity of the First Minister of the Crown, and the intentions and ability of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as the organ of the Government:—

In those documents [the Vienna Conference despatches] an earnest is given to the country and to the world that this great struggle will not be terminated until we can obtain a peace which will redound to the credit of those who may advise it, and to the honour and safety of this nation. I am confident that no Government can receive or retain the confidence of the people, unless the Ministry will act in accordance with the views contained in those admirable despatches.

Mr. Stracey, Conservative, was elected on Tuesday

for East Norfolk, without opposition, in the room of Mr. Wodehouse.

#### THE BEER BILL COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of Mr. Berkeley's committee, on Wednesday, Mr. Wakley, the coroner, was examined.—The hostile feeling to the bill was general, and he was of opinion that if the rational amusements of the public were extended, drunkenness would soon be diminished. Public-houses should be closed between twelve o'clock on Saturday night and one o'clock P.M. on Sunday. Mr. Beaden, a magistrate, was also in favour of relaxation of the present bill. Mr. Norwood, a South-Western Railway inspector, gave evidence of the dissatisfaction caused by the bill amongst the passengers on that line. Mr. George Cruickshank, the caricaturist, spoke with great enthusiasm of the benefits of teetotalism, and said that his experience had shown the great benefit of the new bill. He would prohibit the sale of all liquors, and looked upon these restrictions as a first step towards its introduction. He had always been a friend to the poor man, and there was, he conceived, no greater act of friendship than that of depriving him of the means of obtaining intoxicating liquors. Captain Rushout, a director of the Great Western Railway, and a county magistrate said, that great dissatisfaction was experienced by excursionists on their return, that they were unable to obtain refreshment. He held that railway excursionists were travellers. Public-houses should be open until twelve on Sunday nights. Similar evidence as to the amount of inconvenience experienced by travellers was given on behalf of the London and Brighton and the Blackwall Railways. Captain Meredith, head of the North Wilts constabulary, was of opinion that the Act worked well. The committee met again yesterday at one o'clock, and remained in deliberation with closed doors until nearly two; when, on the admission of strangers, the Chairman said, the committee would adjourn until Thursday, at one; and in the meantime further evidence would be suspended.

#### Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Court remains at Osborne. The Queen has made frequent cruises with her guests in the Fairy and Victoria and Albert. Princess Alice has been attacked with scarlatina. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Louisa are convalescent. On Saturday the Queen held a Privy Council. Lord John Russell had an audience, and resigned his seals of office as one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., was sworn one of the Queen's principal Secretaries of State, and received from Her Majesty his seals of office. Lord Palmerston, Earl Granville, the Lord Chancellor, and Sir Charles Wood had audiences of the Queen.

Her Majesty, it is believed, will not visit Scotland this year, in consequence of the contemplated Royal visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French, and the pressing contingencies of the war, which will most probably require her presence near the seat of Government.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Count of Flanders and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, left Osborne on Monday to return to the Continent, via Dover. He left Dover in the Belgian royal mail packet boat Topaz, at 3-15, on his return to Ostend.

It is rumoured that the command of the British forces before Sebastopol is about to devolve upon Lord Hardinge. Lord Seaton would succeed Lord Hardinge as Commander-in-chief.

The Administrative Reform Association have issued Nos. 3 and 4 of their "official papers." The first is entitled "Unfitness of the Present Home Government for the Performance of New and Important Public Duties;" and the second, "Appointments for Merit Discussed in Official Answers to Official Objections to the Abolition of Patronage."

The Rev. W. Ellis, who, it will be remembered, a considerable time back, went on a deputation from the London Missionary Society to Madagascar, is announced as having returned in safety, per Pacific.

We regret to state that the Rev. Eustace Carey, while sitting at his table on Thursday morning over a sermon, was seized with paralysis, and, after remaining in a state of partial consciousness for two hours, expired at two o'clock.

It is understood that Mr. Guthrie, the Retired Deputy Inspector General, whose experience of Military Surgery is unequalled, will, in all possibility be appointed President of the Medical Board.

On Saturday, Sir George Brown, who arrived in England on Thursday, breakfasted at the United Service Club with the Duke of Cambridge and a select few of the officers who have recently returned from active service with the British army in the East. Sir George Brown visited Viscount Hardinge on reaching the metropolis.

It is stated in the Irish papers, that Mr. Gavan Duffy, M.P. for New Ross, the founder of the once formidable Nation, is about emigrating to Australia.

The supplementary naval estimate has been issued. It amounts to 1,141,168*l*.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, it is again rumoured, intends to relinquish the important and responsible post of Her Majesty's representatives at Constantinople, and that the Earl of Elgin is his probable successor.

The Arctic Committee has come to a determination to recommend that 5,000*l*. should be given to Captain McClure.

The Bank of England have completed the purchase of Uxbridge House, Old Burlington-street, for their proposed branch at the West-end.

#### Miscellaneous News.

The City Bank have obtained their charter of incorporation, and propose commencing business early next month.

The Commissioners of Police have issued a notice, that every person who shall permit any dog to go at large unmuzzled is liable to a penalty of 5*l*.; and orders are given to the police to destroy all dogs running loose.

At a numerous-attended meeting of master cotton spinners and manufacturers, held at Blackburn on Wednesday, it was resolved to commence working four days a week in a fortnight from that day. It is thought that a similar course would be adopted in Preston and other places.

The City statue of Sir Robert Peel was uncovered and inaugurated at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. The statue represents Sir Robert in the dress he usually wore. The expression is natural, the resemblance and attitude are life-like, and the whole work highly creditable to the English school.

Though there was a large falling off in the emigration from Ireland to America last year, as compared with 1853, the remittances of money from America to Ireland showed a great increase. The total was 1,730,000*l*. in 1854, or 300,000*l*. more than in 1853.

The largest steamer in the world has been launched from Messrs. Napier's, on the Clyde—the Persia, intended for the Cunard line. She is 390 feet long, 71 broad, and 32 deep. Tonnage, 3,600. She will carry 300 passengers in separate cabins, besides a crew of upwards of 120.

On Thursday morning, at Broadstairs, the eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Wetherby, of Chandos-place, was taking her morning walk, and advancing too near the edge, fell over on to the beach, a height of between fifty and sixty feet. On being conveyed to the Tartar Frigate Inn, she rallied, but only for a short time—dying soon after her admission.

Judge Jackson, in addressing the Grand Jury at the Limerick County Assizes, last week, said that during forty years' experience of the Munster Circuit, both as a practising barrister and a judge, he never knew such light calendars. Limerick city can boast on this occasion of a maiden assizes, there not being a single case for trial.

The Government report on recent railway accidents points out the "causes" of the various accidents, which were, we find, "badly-made engine," "neglect of the safety-valve," "deficient working of points" (two cases), "deficient signalling" (three cases), "want of water," "badly-made bridge," and "want of a foot-bridge." Other accidents occurred through the carelessness of passengers.

There has been a marvellous escape on the Erewash branch of the Midland Railway. At Ilkeston Moor, the engine of a train left the rails and plunged down an embankment, with the tender; the couplings broke, and the passenger carriages remained on the line. The driver was pitched into a hedge, but neither he, the fireman, nor any of the passengers, suffered seriously.

A few days ago, says a local paper, Mrs. Rake, the lady of Joseph Rake, Esq., of Great George-street, Bristol, was bathing with some other ladies at Clevedon, when an alarm was raised that a little boy was drowning at a short distance. The little fellow had got out of his depth, and had sunk once, when Mrs. Rake fearlessly dashed out and laid hold of him as he rose again to the surface, and brought him to land. In doing so Mrs. Rake had to go considerably out of her own depth, but being able to swim a little, she was fortunate enough, though at considerable peril to her own life, to save the child.

Two boys, John Fitzpatrick and Alfred Breen, were brought before the Liverpool magistrates on Friday, charged with the murder of a little boy, seven years of age, James Heeson by name. It appeared that the prisoners and the deceased, with several other boys, were playing on Sunday in some brick-fields, near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, when some dispute taking place between Fitzpatrick and little Heeson, the former struck the latter on the head with a brick, knocked him down, and afterwards struck him. Heeson appearing senseless, Fitzpatrick and Breen dragged him to the canal and threw him in. He sunk after a few brief struggles. The two boys were committed for trial.

The *Ayr Advertiser* has an account of a recent public examination at Beith of the little girl from Darvel, whose wonderful powers of calculation have attracted so much notice. The gentleman in charge of the child allowed any one present to propose questions to her. Among the queries thus submitted were: How many times does a clock strike in the month of June? 4,680 was the prompt reply; in the year 1855? 56,940; in a lifetime of 75 years? 4,270,500. She was now asked the value of 313 yards of linen at 2*s*. 9*d*. per yard, and in thirty-five seconds she gave the answer, 44*l*. 0*s*. 3*d*. Being requested to show the *modus operandi*, she began aloud with 313 times  $\frac{1}{2}$  make 939, 234 times and  $\frac{1}{2}$  over, and so of all the other denominations. She was now asked to cube 795 and give the quotient of that product divided by 19. The product, 502,459,875, and the quotient, 26,445,256 11-19, were both correctly given.

The Dunmow fitch of bacon was presented on Wednesday. Two parties claimed the fitch—a French literary gentleman and his wife, and a tradesman and his wife residing at Chipping Ongar. Large numbers of persons arrived in the country excursion-trains, and a general holiday was observed. In a mock trial at the Town Hall, the claimants made good their title to the fitch before a jury of maids and bachelors. Fitches having been awarded to both, a procession, consisting of police-



constables, yeomen, ladies with garlands, a stud of horses, bands of music, banners, maids and bachelors of the jury, and flitches of bacon carried by eight yeomen, was formed, and moved through the town into an adjacent meadow. The claimants were brought on to the ground in triumphal chairs, and certain oaths having been administered, the flitches were presented, amid hearty cheers. Rural sports followed, and a dinner was given, over which Mr. Harrison Ainsworth presided. The proceeds of the day, arising from the letting of seats, &c., are to be devoted to the rebuilding of Dunmow Town Hall.

At Birmingham, meetings to discuss foreign affairs are to be periodically held. The first of these meetings took place on Tuesday. The Earl of Malmesbury had been invited, but he declined; and instead of attending, sent a letter, in which he expresses his dissent from some of the views of the originators of the conference—

It is not true that the succession to Denmark, the Sound, and Schleswig-Holstein, is secured to Russia by that treaty. Russia has obtained no rights present or prospective that she did not possess before the treaty. There are now four male heirs to the crown of Denmark alive. The treaty prescribes that if their extinction should become imminent, the high contracting parties—namely, Austria, Prussia, Russia, England, France, and Sweden, shall engage to take into consideration any further proposition made to them by the King of Denmark for securing the succession, on the principle of the integrity of the Danish monarchy. Should this remote contingency occur, the contracting Powers would, therefore, meet again to settle the Danish succession; and I leave you to judge whether the five Powers who signed the treaty of the 8th May with Russia are likely in such a case to determine that, as head of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, she should annex to her dominions the whole of the present Danish monarchy.

A protracted inquest relative to a case of slow poisoning has just been closed at Burdon, near Darlington. The inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Jane Wooler, the wife of a gentleman of considerable property in that parish. It appears that Mrs. Wooler, had been a long time ill, and that the medical gentleman who attended her suspected that a process of slow poisoning was being carried on. Ultimately their suspicions were confirmed, but before they could administer an antidote, the unfortunate lady died. With the consent of Mr. Wooler a post mortem examination of the body was made, and arsenic was discovered. One of the medical gentlemen stated at the inquest, that Mr. Wooler had some knowledge of medicine, and that he kept a variety of drugs in his house, amongst which were arsenical preparations and other poisons. Mr. Wooler complained that the surgeons had done wrong in not communicating their suspicions of poisoning to him, and also that the post mortem examination of his wife's body had been conducted with too much secrecy. He applied for permission to disinter his wife, in order that a public examination of her remains might be made, and, his application being refused, he intimated that he would seek permission of the Home Secretary. Nothing was elicited during the inquiry which tended to the crimination of any one.

### Law, Police, and Assize.

Sir John Buller East, and several solicitors representing the Duke of Marlborough, Admiral Seymour, and others, attended the Westminster Police-court to claim compensation against the hundred for damages done to their houses in the Sunday riots. The damage was clearly proved. But Mr. Arnold decided that evidence of felonious intention on the part of the mob was necessary to validate the claim, and not the mere breaking of windows. He told the applicants, however, that they might if they thought his decision wrong, issue a mandamus against him. The Marylebone magistrate gave a similar reply to applicants whose windows sustained damage within his district.

Paul, Strahan, and Bates, the bankrupts, were further remanded by the Bow-street magistrate, on Wednesday, for a week, in order that further time might be given to the prosecution to follow up their inquiries.

William James, a schoolmaster in his seventieth year, has been convicted at Oxford Assizes of uttering a forged will, with intent to defraud. The age of the culprit induced the judge to pronounce a lenient sentence—eighteen months' imprisonment.

At Leicester Assizes, Henry Russell, an engine-driver on the Midland Railway, has been convicted of the manslaughter of Ford, a stoker, through neglecting signals. Russell drove his train into Ford's, at Barrow station, though signals to stop were exhibited. It was urged for the accused that a man should have been sent down the line to stop his train. The jury recommended him to mercy; and the sentence was six months' imprisonment.

Joseph Meadows, the young man who shot his sweetheart dead at a public house in Dudley, has been convicted of murder, at Worcester Assizes. Jealousy appears to have been the motive for the crime. The convict was sentenced to be hanged.

Mr. John Dalton, an architect, and who had hitherto borne a most irreproachable character, was convicted at the Clonmel Assizes of forging the name of the Marquis of Waterford to three bills of exchange for 1,300*l.*, and negotiating the same. Strong affidavits in mitigation of punishment were put in, and the Court, having given them a favourable consideration, commuted the prisoner's sentence to four years' penal servitude.

The Bishop of London acknowledges, through the *Times*, the receipt of the first half of a 1,000*l.* bank-note from an anonymous donor, to be applied to the purposes of church extension in the metropolis.

### Literature.

*Life of William Etty, R.A.* By ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law. Two vols., with Portrait. London: David Bogue.

It is one of the trials of a newspaper literary critic, that it is at all times difficult to keep pace with the influx of books during the publishing season; and the peculiar trial of a critic in a journal like this, the chief aims of which are political and ecclesiastical rather than literary, that there annually returns a season, extending from the commencement of the May meetings to the close of the session of Parliament, during which it is almost impossible to get space for any considerable review of any considerable work. Thus, the *Life of Etty* has laid on our table, read and re-read; but matter long in hand, and even in type, has hitherto shut out the notice we should gladly have given it. As we said last week of Mr. Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* we have gained something by the delay; having had the opportunity of seeing it handled by other critics. Little information can now be given respecting it; for already it has been extensively quoted in journals and reviews of almost universal circulation. But we confess, it does not seem to us that the book has had full justice done it; and there is room to point out merits that have been little remarked. So—as our own good opinion of the work has gradually strengthened ever since we cut its leaves—we propose now rather to notice what Mr. Gilchrist has done for Etty's memory and fame, than to draw out the story of the painter's life, which is partly known from his fragmentary autobiography in the *Art Journal*, and has been very generally drawn out from these volumes by the literary periodicals.

It is, perhaps, impossible to read this *Life of Etty* without being reminded of Carlyle's *Life of Sterling*. Mr. Gilchrist has evidently drunk deep into the spirit and feeling of that work, and considers it a model biography. The effect of this warm admiration is, that Mr. Gilchrist's "style" reflects Mr. Carlyle's; and, at first, something of an unpleasant impression may be produced on the reader, under the suspicion that there has been mere imitation. But on further examination, and on becoming familiar with the book, it will be found, that there is no imitation at all, and very little real resemblance. A general manner and movement there is, which suggests that some time or other Mr. Gilchrist's mind has undergone a thorough steeping in the writings of Carlyle, and that the *Sterling* volume is a precious one with him; but there is a perfect individuality in his own style; as there is, and as the result of there being, a perfect individuality in the thought and feeling as to Art, which give to this biography its informing spirit.

It is most noticeable in every chapter, that Mr. Gilchrist has done his work faithfully and lovingly. In addition to the materials placed in his hands by Etty's executor, in the shape of diaries and letters, others have been sought from, apparently, all the surviving friends of Etty, both personal and professional, the humble friends of his youth, and the celebrated friends of his maturity. Yet, in spite of the abundance of materials at his disposal, so uneventful is the life of a painter, and so simple was the character of Etty, and so entirely was he destitute of great faculty other than artistic, that these materials have clearly gained much of their value and interest from the pains Mr. Gilchrist has so patiently and tenderly bestowed on their disentangling, arrangement, and combination. It is fortunate they did not fall into the hands of one less intelligently conversant with Art, or less hearty in admiration of Etty's works specially, or less generous in the estimation of a character that had remarkable foibles, and was straitened by no little ignorance and prejudice. Assuredly, the memoir would not have had the moral significance it has—would not have taught the same lessons in diligence and patience, in great aims and sustained efforts—if it had been written by one less discerning and subtle in the appreciation of the little and common things which go to the formation of character, and indicate the presence and growth of genius, and give the prevalent colour to life. Nor had it been so fine a guidance to the judgment and taste of the art-student, if the author had been less educated, not in the observation of Etty's works only, but in the principles and history of Art, and in the criticism of its modern achievements generally. As an *art-biography*, and not merely the story of a personal life, we hold it to be of more worth than the lives of Collins, Haydon, Stothard, and others we might name, however inferior it may be, in the interest of incident, to one or another of them. And let us not forget to say, that the moral purpose of the book—a moral purpose which all the faiths and instincts of the author, as a lover of art and sincere thinker, seem spontaneously to produce and sustain—is deeper and truer far than that of any other life of a painter known to us; so that it will be a man's

own fault, be he painter, art-student, or anything besides, if he do not rise up from these volumes stronger, purer, and more courageous in the aims and efforts of his own calling, and more confident in the divine power of Art (Plato notwithstanding), in the moral development of the individual and of mankind.

We may imperfectly vindicate what we say—as one extract can do no more—by a passage from the very close of these volumes. Mr. Gilchrist is speaking of Etty's as "a fruitful life," and "noble in purport:"—

"One 'long Summer's day,'—his own *Life* seemed to the suffering, invalided, but happy natured Painter: happy in his Art, happy in Nature, happy in his Artist's temperament,—sensitive, enjoying, vivid; happy in his sincerity and singleness of heart; in his unforced, freely flowing piety of feeling; in his unworldliness. The Summer's day, however, had been no holiday, but a working one; spent in 'exertions to excel,' in 'struggles with difficulty,' in victorious achievement. A happy life it had been, because a productive and pure. It was not all sunshine and ease, no obvious triumph at the moment. Much of it was passed in obscurity, much amid uncertainties, not a few, as to the ultimate worldly result. 'But he lived,' says Mr. Leslie, 'to enjoy the reward of his genius and his virtues, even in this life.' The reward was not a money reward, nor one of empty rumour: though money and fame came at last.—There was here little of a *Life* to tell: persons of a certain mental conformation confusedly mutter, the Painter was 'nothing out of his Art.' . . . Etty's Art might well be enough for him, followed as he followed it.—Only for two reasons can any *Life* be really memorable; for the results achieved, results whereof others than the sower reap,—a test at once winnowing the few from the many;—or, for the spirit in which it was fulfilled. In neither of these aspects was Etty's life wanting. As to results: in them it was fruitful. He left the world richer than he found it, as it is ever the noble privilege of genius to do in the transcendent degree—to be the world's benefactor. A thing it is in the power of all to do and be, more or less, who will it: in the power of every *bona fide* worker or producer, from the true ruler of men down to the true tiller—fertiliser of acres. How much richer he left the world, his Works themselves declare; and for some generations will, I fancy, continue to declare,—to those whose eyes are open to Nature as translated by Art: a body which does not comprise every citizen, not all the wise, nor all the gifted even. . . . That the spirit and purpose of Etty's life was noble,—a matter cognisable by a less special jury than the last,—was resolute, steadfast, loyal,—to the highest in himself, and in Nature so far as he could divine her meaning,—I think the readers of the foregoing pages will answer affirmatively. No touch of baseness,—even approximate,—have I been able to discern in Etty: a thing we can say of few men, 'distinguished,' or the reverse. Only his opinions were hearsay. His character and his life were real,—not a tissue of appearances, and slavish compliances, but independent, self-subsistent. Giant energy, devotion to unworldly aims: these qualities are of themselves grand; of themselves characterise a man other than vulgar. The force and purity of character, the indifference to the Day and all its ephemeral interests, were matched by devotion to beauty equally rare. 'I have never known,' writes Mr. Cockerell, 'any artist, excepting always the immortal Flaxman, altogether so devout and pious in adoration of beauty, for its spirituality.' Much was, for its sake, left on one side by Etty: the world and its frivolities,—its engrossing emptiness, its factitious 'duties,' and actual baseness; as in an abrupt, more self-isolating spirit, but a noble one, by Turner. The inheritance of these two lay elsewhere; in a finer world. And we reap the fruit of their constancy and high resolves.—A noble life, surely, in its silent way, this of Etty's; invincible by vice or sloth; a victorious life."

We have intimated that restricted space will oblige us to pass by the great bulk of the contents of this book, without even brief general remark. We only wish we could quote much of what Mr. Gilchrist says of the life of our "great painter:—his struggles and triumphs, his early obscurity and final recognition, his glorious canvass-poems, and his miracles of colour. We must leave untouched, too, the treasure that lies in the letters and journals, abroad and at home, of which Mr. Gilchrist has made such happy use. But we shall let the author (himself a painter in words, if not always a clear and graceful writer,) depict to us Etty in youth and age—the first and last scenes in the painter's life. At the time of the first scene, Etty is apprenticed to a printer:—

"The boy's natural bent gained him even less favour than of old. 'Get away with your drawing!' the servant-maid would cry, as he sat at the dresser, covering his slate;—and would hustle him off. In the workshop, sketching figures on the floor even during the dinner-hour, brought him into trouble. To devote an idle moment to his chalks became a forbidden joy, sedulously concealed. . . . At casual intervals, his hand would instinctively scrawl a sketch of what he saw or remembered, rather than rest idle. At some odd moment, furtively dashing on the wall a striking likeness of a Printer's *Bodkin*, he would innocently ask a companion to reach him that bodkin from the mantel: who on putting up his ineffectual hand, was wrath at the hoax. Occasional complaint would be lodged with the master by a printer, that the apprentice had been drawing his likeness (said printer's)—unfavourably, it is presumed. . . . Meanwhile, Etty earned the character of a well-conducted, industrious lad, who did not idle in the streets, nor stay out at night, like his fellows. Other recreations claimed him. Self-culture, both in drawing and from books, engrossed his evenings. . . . The printer was visited by the impulse to read. He now laid the foundation of whatever book-knowledge he possessed in after life. Of such, Etty was not wholly devoid. It was during his apprenticeship, and perhaps, the immediately subsequent years of his early career as an art-student, he surmounted the disadvantages of the exceeding slenderness of his regular education; taught himself more than the ordinary run of 'artists' ever know. By such means, he was in after life enabled to write and lecture: often with superior success. So



passed more than a tenth of Etty's life. . . . He always thought to be a painter; 'dreamed of nothing else.' 'Everything,' he would add, 'spoke to me of the greatness of art: all that passed through my hands as a printer. And I fed my soul with the prints in the print-sellers' windows.' . . . A collection of the crude attempts at drawing of this period has been religiously preserved, and bound into a volume, by the son of a journeyman in the same office, named Walker. Some of these sketches (in pencil), were thrown off on stray scraps of paper; and given by Etty to their present possessor, when a lad,—even then an admirer. Others, done mostly with red chalk, in a fellow-apprentice's ciphering-book,—already covered with sums and rules,—were the products of evenings spent with Walker; and afterwards given to the latter. . . . Some of these betray a steady endeavour at improvement in the self-tutored lad: foretokenings of that quiet indefatigable energy, so decisive a characteristic of his after course. We have hapless attempts at 'likenesses' of his acquaintance: one, the latest, far more promising. We have some flights of fancy. . . . The 'Death of Bonaparte' depicts that hated personage, in cocked hat, as skewered by the bayonets of two cold-blooded English soldiers. Some sketches are of humorous intent: a countryman taking his son 'to be made a Bishop of,' 'the Old Sailor,' and other thin boyish jokes. After attaining a box of water-colours, our artist, sighing for promotion, procured a few pieces of bladder, and ground up the water-colours in *Oil*. One of the earliest oil pictures from the hand of Etty, was, it seems, a 'Country Church,' painted on a piece of tin, about six inches square; another, a 'Soldier on Horseback,' on a piece of brown paper about a foot square."

"As long as physical strength to hold the pencil remained, Etty's love of his art would never have allowed him to relinquish it. To his doctors, it had for months been a mystery how he continued to paint. The rheumatic swellings of his hands prevented his holding a brush with any firmness. Yet despite asthma, gout, and the rest, the fire of the man held out to the last. To those admitted within his studio, it was not a little 'strange' to see him, giving a dab or two with the end of his brush, retiring, putting his head in squares, and pondering over the effect wanted; strange, too, to watch how much effect was produced by a few strokes from that gouty hand. The state of Etty's studio, in this month of October, 1849, witnessed to the habits of perseverance still his inseparable companions. Among various pictures in course of execution, one—commenced this month—was a study of a Ringed Pheasant and Grapes; rich and harmonious in colour, vigorous in character, so to speak, as any he had painted. The picture was never finished. A white space within a pencil outline, occupying a third of the intended group, tells its own story significantly enough. There, too, stood the large canvas, 12½ ft. by 7½ ft., for that which he proposed, as his last historic essay, the *Bridal Procession*, from Homer. . . . On the evening of the 6th November he was worse; the next day confined to his bedroom—a room opening from the studio, and looking out on the river Ouse. Thither, for he died in harness, he had his large canvas of the *Grecian Bridal* brought. Sitting in a chair during the first few days, and proceeding with his sketch until he became too feeble; he, after that, contented himself with having the canvas before him, and dreaming of the intended picture."

We cannot close this inadequate notice without referring to Mr. Gilchrist's chapter on the Nude Form, which, however one may differ, must be acknowledged and commended, as written with evident sincerity and perfect purity. His volumes are truly delightful, and destined to an ultimate recognition more extensive even than their passing popularity.

#### NOTES ON BIBLICAL WORKS. No. II.

*The Spirit of the Bible*. Vol. II. Containing the Apocrypha and the New Testament. By EDWARD HIGGINSON. E. T. Whitfield. [The former volume of this work was duly noticed and described by us. Again we have to commend the excellent plan and method of the author, and the learning and intellect with which he has wrought out his work. This volume is especially valuable for its chapters on the Apocrypha—a comparatively neglected portion of Jewish literature, which Mr. Higginson will help to make better known, as it should be, to general readers. His general view and analyses of these Jewish Greek Scriptures seem to us highly satisfactory and useful. The introductory chapters on the Christian Scriptures—their claims to be considered as containing a revelation—their place amongst ancient books—the canon—and the relations of the Old and New Testaments—contain the solid and valuable information that might be expected from such a writer; but a few of their critical judgments seem to us very unsound, and some of their religious views perverse and untrue. The analyses of the New Testament books we deem imperfect, and in much incorrect. Notwithstanding the sincerity and spirituality of the author's mind, his Unitarianism precludes alike our perfect sympathy with him, and our acceptance of his results as a whole. The contents of the Gospels and Epistles are *not*, simply and entirely, in our judgment, what Mr. Higginson maintains; and their whole aim, as we understand it, is missed by him, when their testimonies are not concentrated on the showing forth the God-man, the King and Saviour of the world. We cannot agree that it is a "universally admitted principle of the Gospel," that "Repentance and Amendment" are everywhere the "true and sufficient atonement for sin." Nor do we allow that there is any valid ground whatever for the assertion that, "nothing is more palpably certain in literary criticism than the decision that it cannot have been the Apostle John who wrote the *Apocalypse*." At the same time, the book is evidently written with intention of fairness, in a truly reverent spirit, and for nobler ends than the legitimization and vindication of dogmatic or party views.]—*The Doctrine of Scripture Predestination, &c.* By ROBERT KNIGHT, Perpetual Curate of Warton. S. Bagster and

Sons.—[The author is of opinion, we think rightly, that "the predestinarian controversy underlies, as a foundation, the most important controversies within the Church; and that the philosophical necessity with which it has been linked by Edwards, lies at the bottom of much of the atheism and infidelity which prevail without." Edwards's result is further described as "a pagan fatalism;" and his union of the Augustinian theory with the doctrine of necessity, is pronounced "unnatural and unhallowed." Mr. Knight maintains that Augustine's theory, "an absolute decree terminated directly and purely to the individual," involved the error of "an almost complete insulation of the individual members of a system of the most complicated nature;" while Edwards and other necessarians "made the interdependence so rigid and entire, that they altogether merged the individual in the system." Both of these extremes contain a portion of truth; the full truth the author seeks between them. He turns to the Epistle to the Ephesians: he finds it, as it truly is, "an exposition of the true predestinarian doctrine," and that, "not incidentally, but with the fulness and unity which the treatment of such a subject required." His translation and critical examination of the epistle brings out this result: "The eternal purpose of God is here revealed as one purposed purely in Himself, uninfluenced by human, or even angelic, considerations; and excluding, in its character and first great principle, every influence except that of the attributes of God Himself, directed to His glory, as its supreme and only controlling motive. As it is a purpose, purposed purely in the Triune God, so its influences are universal. It embraces not merely the human race, but the whole *pleroma* of the intelligent and moral universe. . . . This world is the great centre of its present operations; but it is because it is the focus, whose very distance from its original source permits it to receive within itself those numerous and powerful rays of Divine light, which are thence reflected through the length and breadth of created intelligence—the chosen field in which God has seen fit to exhibit, to the principalities and powers in heavenly places, by His Church, as embodying His purpose, the *manifest wisdom* of that purpose itself, and of its Author." The paraphrase and exposition of the epistle, are learned, acute, well-considered, and independent in judgment; perhaps, most of all, they disclose deep spiritual intuition. On the words, "He hath chosen us in Him (Christ) before the foundation of the world," the author says: "This marks the strict accordance of the development and execution of God's purpose, in the blessings which He bestows and the persons whom He chooses, with the principles of that purpose as established in Christ before the foundation of the world. The blessings of the Gospel were not the results of any capricious or sudden impulse; their foundation was laid in Christ before the world was, and it was laid in accordance with the depths of God's wisdom. CHRIST was chosen, and believers were chosen in HIM, to whom God's purpose and decrees were directly and absolutely terminated." This, then, is the idea of the book—God's decree terminated to Christ, and not to individual believers. The author further, and at some length, exhibits it in opposition to the self-contradictory Pelagian view, and to the fatal-predestinarian view; and adduces the opinions of the Fathers, and of Augustine himself, in support of the doctrine he has deduced from the Ephesians, and sustained by other scriptures. We cannot say more of the book. It has greatly interested us: it came to us at a time when a recent study of the Epistle to the Ephesians had led us to independent conclusions which, if this were the place, we would gladly compare with Mr. Knight's: and although we know the book will be received very differently by different readers, we commend it to all, as deserving their best attention, both for what it definitely propounds and what it suggests and opens up to the duly considerate mind. The author hopes he has made a contribution to that closer unity of the Church for which all the deepest minds at present appear to be longing; and we cannot doubt that such discussion, in such a spirit, will help forward the desired and prayed-for end.]—*The Doctrines of the Bible developed in the Facts of the Bible*. By Rev. GEO. LEWIS, author of "The Bible and the Breviary." T. Constable and Co.—[This volume is to us a most welcome sign of the direction theological teaching is now taking. The author, an unimpeachably orthodox and evangelical writer, points out that, in refutation of error, the Church has departed from God's way of instructing mankind, but that with the decline of controversies, and the spread of the missionary spirit, the love (and he might have added, the *conscious need*), of viewing truth in its *historical foundations* has revived. The reaction is as healthy, we think, as it is natural. Exact logical forms of truth prove a poor substitute for the great facts that feed faith and animate hope. Truly does Mr. Lewis say, "Bible doctrines are not abstractions, but historical and practical realities." We welcome heartily and earnestly this intelligent and judicious attempt at historical theology—a theology in history. To most of the author's interpretations of the Bible facts—though some are less completely and vividly exhibited than others—we substantially assent. Occasionally there is some implied looseness as to what the word *facts* may comprehend; and the author asserts much more than is true, when he says, "Facts need only a brief logic of a few steps, and sure." On the contrary, nothing is more delicately difficult than the true and complete evolution

of doctrine from fact: and the author himself sometimes shows the influence of pre-judgments, in supplying a fact with the significance there is a pre-disposition to find there. It is not to be hoped that the historical method in theology will banish controversy; but it will greatly aid the disentanglement of fact, the elucidation of truth, and the establishment of some generally received principles—such as Mr. Lewis has sought to embody in his summary, "Fact-Creed." We must commend and congratulate the author of this book, both for taking a comparatively new and promising path in popular theological literature, and for doing so with elaborate care and considerable success. A large collection of Questions, as an appendix, adapts the work to educational purposes.]—*The Library of Biblical Literature*, Vol. II. W. Freeman.—[This serial has no competitor in its own special walk. It progresses with increased fitness to its objects as a popular cyclopaedia of Biblical knowledge, and with increased literary merit and intellectual strength and excellence. The papers in this volume, on the Lake of Galilee, the Jewish Festivals, the Church in the Catacombs, and the Lost Tribes, are severally of deepest interest and most attractive manner; and condense all the information the general reader requires.]—*Scenes from the Life, Labours, and Travels of Paul the Apostle*. With Illustrations, by Gilbert. W. Freeman.—[A reprint of three of the best numbers of the Library of Biblical Literature—written with full knowledge and rich feeling—and justly appreciating the character of the apostle, and the significance of his place, aims, and services to the Church. As a vivid picture of Apostolic Christianity, and of the planting of the Church among the Gentiles, it ought to be attractive and useful to the more thoughtful young people of our families, and especially to the teachers and senior scholars in our Sabbath schools.]—*Sermons on the First Epistle of Peter*. By H. F. KOHLBRUGGE, D.D. Translated from the German. Partridge and Oakley.—[These Sermons are on the second and third chapters of the Epistle: they are not minutely and critically exact in their unfolding of the meaning of the apostle; but catch his spirit, and bring out admirably and powerfully the chief practical truths. Allowing for the peculiarities of manner which distinguishes the German pulpit from our own, these sermons furnish an excellent specimen of lively and effective expository preaching. We may add, that they are supremely orthodox.]—*The Gospel attributed to Matthew, is the Record of the Whole Original Apostleship*. By JAS. SHERIDAN KNOWLES.—James Blackwood.—[Mr. Sheridan Knowles has shown himself to be a profoundly sincere and rarely courageous Christian man; and he has our thorough respect even when we condemn his intellectual conclusions. He writes capital prose; but we prefer "Virginius" and "The Hunchback" to all their author's polemics; and so will the world, and the most godly in the world, when the writer has departed. In this book, the aim of which the title describes, we see neither the sufficiency, or even relevancy, of his reasoning; nor the remotest probability that any other evidence will, or could, establish his conclusion. But, he has taken pains with his subject, and writes from force of conviction and sense of duty, and with proper calmness and consideration;—of all which let him justly have the praise.]

#### Cleanings.

It is said to be in contemplation to have an hourly delivery of letters within three miles of the Post-office.

The cost of acquiring sites and erecting new public offices in Downing-street, is estimated at 585,000*l*.

The admissions to the Crystal Palace for the six days, ending July 20, were 46,460.

The London and Westminster Bank have purchased the premises lately occupied by Strahan, Paul, and Co.

Dr. Archibald Arnott, the last medical attendant of Napoleon Bonaparte, died a few days ago, on his patrimonial estates at Kirkconnell Hall.

The pictures in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral are undergoing the process of restoration; and great progress has been made towards the completion of the work.

It is said that a kind of compromise of the St. Cross Hospital litigation has been arranged: the whole case to be left to the final decision of the Lords Justices.

A correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, gives currency to the disgraceful rumour, that Lord Raglan "committed suicide (!)" on account of the failure of the 18th.

The King of Dahomey, an African monarch, says a recent traveller, keeps a drunkard, feeds him upon rum, and exhibits him at the customs, that his emaciated appearance may shame his people from making beasts of themselves.

In answer to an appeal by the Rev. Dr. A. Thomson, of Edinburgh, the children of the United Presbyterian Church, in Scotland, have contributed the entire sum necessary for the support of one of the professors in the Waldensian college at La Tour.

The publisher of a Georgian paper apologises for the scantiness of his original matter by saying that his editor has been drunk for several weeks, and the publisher of the *Floridan* apologises for a similar scantiness by saying that his editor is away hunting Indians.

I once dissuaded a youth from entering the army, on which he was bent, at the risk of breaking his mother's heart, by asking him how he would prevent his sword from getting between his legs. It quite



staggered him; he never solved the difficulty, and took to peace instead of war.—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*  
There is a coffee-making machine at the Paris Exhibition which can make 500 cups of coffee in a quarter of an hour.

Literary circles in Berlin have made the discovery that the author of the pamphlet on the war in the East, attributed to Prince Napoleon, is no more distinguished a person than the leader of the Polish, Baden, and Sicilian insurrections, Mirolawski.

Prof. Longfellow, we hear from America, has two volumes of new poems nearly ready for the press;—both will probably be published before the year is out. One is a collection of lyrics; the other is a narrative poem, based upon Indian legends. The hero is said to be a kind of American Prometheus.

A "lady of rank," whose husband and several near relatives are serving in the Crimea, advertises to the effect that she wishes to find some other ladies, similarly circumstanced, who may be desirous of proceeding there immediately, to pass the winter, and who would be willing to join her in procuring a suitable yacht for that purpose.

During a large concert at the City Hall, Manchester, several of the seats, having been bespoken, were labelled "engaged." Upon the audience leaving, it was ascertained that one of the ladies walked home with the word "engaged," in large letters, upon her back, one of the labels having been fastened to her dress.

Two more of the twelve marble statues of English heroes—destined for the hall of St. Stephen's—have been commissioned. Mr. Baily has received Fox as his subject, Mr. Macdowall has received Pitt. Mr. Baily's magnificent statue of Mansfield—seen last year at the Royal Academy—has been erected on its pedestal, making the fifth work in the Hall.

While Dr. Samuel Johnson was courting his intended wife, in order to try her, he told her "that he had no property, and moreover, he once had an uncle that was hanged." To which the lady replied, "that she had no more property than he had, and, as to her relatives, although she never had one that was hanged, she had a great number that deserved to be!"

When advocating the repeal of the stamp on newspapers, we have repeatedly stated that one effect would be a great increase in the number of readers. As a proof of this we give the following as furnished by a correspondent: "Four gentlemen holding respectable situations in this town, who had not previously supported any paper, now purchase jointly a penny daily paper the day after publication, at half price!"—*Preston Guardian.*

A good tale is told of the clerk at a little village church in the west of England, where the service is never commenced on Sunday mornings until the "squire" has taken his seat. One Sunday, however, this gentleman happened to be late, and a neighbouring clergyman, not acquainted with the ways of the place, was "doing duty." So he commenced, as usual, with "When the wicked man—" He had proceeded no further, when upjumped the clerk, bawling out, "Stop, stop, sir! he's not come yet."

The Crimean correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions a remarkable surgical case arising from the casualties of the 18th of June, that of a young man named Palmer, a private in the 7th Fusiliers, who was shot through the left parietal bone of the head by a Minié bullet on the morning of the attempted storming. When carried into the field hospital, an hour or so after receiving the wound, the brain was actually protruding through an orifice in the skull large enough to admit of the entrance of the doctor's finger into the interior of the head in search of the ball. The surgeon assured me that he had to thrust his index finger to its full length within the brain, to discover the bullet and the portion of the skull which it carried inwards with it. Neither, however, could be found, nor has yet been extracted. In the meantime the fractured bone is closing, and the patient continues "alive and alive-like," eating his prescribed food regularly, and displaying his wonted intelligence.

Twelve autograph sermons of Luther have recently been discovered at Raksan, in Hungary.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The English Stock Market has been very quiet during the past week. There is a tendency to improvement, but little business is doing. To-day prices are flatter, Consols having receded to 90½ to 91 for money and time. Reduced Three per Cents, 91½, and the New Three per Cents, 92½. Bank Stock, 214 to 215. India Stock, 231; ditto, Bonds, 33s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 23s. prem. for the March bills; do. Bonds, 101. The supply of money is abundant and the demand moderate. The Discount houses have all reduced the allowance of interest allowed for deposits on call to 2½ per cent. First class bills are discounted at Three per Cent., and are sought after.

Gold is in demand for exportation. The specie arrivals of last week amounted to 400,000l. The shipments have been fully as large. The specie arrivals on Monday amounted to 460,000l.—namely, 195,000l. in gold from New York, and 265,000l. from the West Indies, of which 80,000l. is gold, and the remainder silver. The last Bank returns showed considerable alterations in all the principal items of the account, but they all had reference to the payment of the dividends.

In the Foreign Market there has not been so much activity, and no change of importance. Turkish Bonds are flatter at 91. In the Share Market prices have shown more firmness, and in several instances a slight advance has been maintained. There has been considerable activity in Banks, at a slight advance in the quotations.

Owing mainly to the sustained prospect of a favourable harvest, the trade reports from the various provincial towns for the past week are, upon the whole, satisfactory. At Manchester prices have shown less dulness, and the market has been strengthened by the rather better accounts lately received from India, as well as by a disposition on the part of the manufacturers to check any further increase of stocks by a partial resort to short time. The Birmingham report shows undiminished steadiness in the iron trade, while in some of the general occupations of the neighbourhood there has been a slight improvement. Messrs. Hinde and Co., who failed last week, are stated to owe 33,000l., and they offer 12s. 6d. by instalments. The Dudley and West Bromwich Banking Company have received assistance to carry them through their difficulties, and their proposed amalgamation with the Birmingham Banking Company will not take place in a direct form, although something like a mutual interest appears to have been established. At Nottingham it is still the dull season. In the woollen districts the extent and character of the transactions are very encouraging, quotations are firm, and there is good general employment. In the Irish linen markets the tendency to recovery has been upheld, and there is a fair demand, both home and foreign, the American orders especially having increased.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised five vessels—two to Port Phillip, one to Hobart-town, one to New Zealand, and one to Launceston—with an aggregate capacity of 2,677 tons. The rates of freight continue to exhibit great heaviness.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been increased activity. The total of vessels reported inward was 293, being 61 over the previous week. The number cleared outward was 119, showing an increase of 5. Among the latter 23 were in ballast. There appears to be no change worthy of notice in the Australian trade. The number of vessels on the berth loading for those colonies on the 17th inst. was 70, being the same number as last reported.

### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	90½	90½	90½	91½	91½	91½
Consols for Account	90½	90½	90½	90½	91½	91½
3 per Cent. Red.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
New 3 per Cent.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Annuitants	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
India Stock	230	232	233	—	233	231
Bank Stock	214	213½	—	215	215	215
Exchequer-bills	25 pm	26 pm	25 pm	20 pm	21 pm	—
India Bonds	34 pm	36 pm	—	30 pm	30 pm	—
Long Annuitants	4	4	—	4 1-16	4 1-16	3½

## The Gazette.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued, £30,631,890	Government Debt, £11,018,100
	Other Securities, 2,984,960
	Gold Coin & Bullion, 16,631,890
	Silver Bullion, —
£30,631,890	£30,631,890

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital, £14,563,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity), £13,656,190
Reserve, 2,221,280	Other Securities, 12,681,833
Public Deposits, 2,811,014	Notes, 9,653,020
Over Deposits, 15,048,543	Gold and Silver Coin, 6,700,000
Saved Day and other Bills, 1,054,212	
£36,688,049	£36,688,049

July 19, 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 20, 1855.

### BANKRUPT.

MULLER, E. M., Castle-street East, Oxford-street, picture dealer, August 3 and 31; solicitor, Mr. Fallows, Piccadilly.

WILLIAMS, J., Gravesend, pawnbroker, August 3 and 31; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

MIRRA, J., Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, appraiser, August 3 and 31; solicitors, Messrs. Reece and Co., St. Swinith's-lane, City; and Mr. Francis, Birmingham.

THOMAS, R., New Windsor, Berkshire, painter, July 30, Sept. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Trinder and Eyre, John-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Phillips, Windsor.

DAWSON, J., High-street, Shadwell, tobacconist, July 30, Sept. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Fells and Son, Mansion House-place.

HOARER, M., Black Swan-yard, Bermondsey-street, leather dresser, August 1, Sept. 1; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street, City.

WELLES, J., jun., Cholesty, Berkshire, wheelwright, August 1, Sept. 1; solicitors, Messrs. White and Sons, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Hedges, Wallingford.

BLACKWELL, F., Peterborough, carrier, July 31, Sept. 1; solicitor, Mr. Haudall, Laurence Pountney-lane.

EDWARD, W. A., and WHITLOCK, T., Upper Thames-street, City, bottle merchants, August 1, Sept. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Tucker and Co., St. Swinith's-lane, City.

SHAW, T. G., and LANE, J., Old Broad-street, City, and Manchester, wine merchants, August 1, Sept. 8; solicitor, Mr. Bird, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SLOPER, T., White Horse-terrace, Stepney, auctioneer, July 31, August 27; solicitor, Mr. Stopher, Chesapeake, City.

GREEN, E., Bath, tavern keeper, July 31, August 30; solicitor, Mr. King, Bristol.

SHARLAND, P., Penzance, Cornwall, tailor, August 2, Sept. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Gears and Co., Exeter; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

CHINN, J. W., Wellington, Somersetshire, wine merchant, August 2, Sept. 6; solicitors, Mr. Kodham, Wellington; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

NELSON, G., Leeds, upholsterer, August 13, Sept. 3; solicitors, Messrs. Robinson and Greene, Leeds.

BRAMWELL, G., Manchester, general warehouseman, August 1 and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

STRELL, J., Manchester, manufacturer, August 3 and 31; solicitor, Mr. Potter, Manchester.

BOOTHMAN, J., Ashton-under-Lyne, painter, August 2 and 31; solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., Leeds; and Mr. Blair, Manchester.

LOTINGA, S. M., and LOTINGA, N. S., Newcastle-upon-Tyne and North Shields, merchants, August 6 and 28; solicitor, Mr. Brewis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GRAHAM, W., Wingate Grange and Low Spennay Moore, Durham, drapers; July 27, August 30; solicitors, Messrs. Harrie and Co., Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

### DIVIDENDS.

August 11, B. R. Walte, Wormwood-street, City, butcher—August 11, J. Monckton, King-street, Baker-street, licensed victualler—August 9, J. Fittes and R. Fittes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Gateshead, Durham, tea dealers—August 10, G. Booth, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, ship owner.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

N. Fitt and J. Clamtree, Brighton-street, King's-cross, tobacco pipe manufacturers—W. Loah, T. Wilson, T. Bell, J. Bell, H. Bell, J. C. Anderson, and W. Wilson, Walker, Northumberland, St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmasters, and Wallend, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, coal owners; as far as regards W. Wilson—T. Pringle, G. Pringle, and J. Pringle, Wooler, Northumberland, and Dunse, Berwickshire, bootmakers—T. B. Sharp, C. P. Stewart, and W. P. Sharp, Manchester, engineers; as far as regards W. P. Sharp—W. Wayman and J. W. Haythorn, Nottingham, cotton dealers—W. Stratton and R. Stratton, Newport, Isle of Wight, builders—W. Halliday and S. Dawson, Wakefield, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers—T. Blake and J. H. Tetley, Hindley, Lancashire, common brewers—J. N. Nally and T. Knott, Liverpool, coal dealers—C. Le Neve, J. Le Neve, and T. Burton, London, cattle salesmen—J. Rushton and R. Welby, Salford, Lancashire, smiths—F. Muford and J. Antwis, Liverpool tailors—J. F. Goude and W. Thomsett, Chesapeake, City, surgeons—G. H. Bull, F. Bull and H. Bull, London Wall, City, and Compton-street, Clerkenwell, rag merchants; as far as regards H. Bull—J. P. Jackson and J. Jackson, Northwram, Yorkshire, wire manufacturers—W. Scholes, sen., and W. Scholes, jun., Hightown, Yorkshire, card makers—S. Rogerson and J. Rogerson, Salford, Lancashire, braid manufacturers—E. Jones, J. Howlands, and J. Pearson, Liverpool and Kirkdale, Lancashire, engineers; as far as regards E. Jones—Alice Harwood and S. Gurney, St. Helen's, Lancashire, drapers—T. C. Cornish and T. S. Parnell, Bristol, attorneys—J. A. Le Franc and A. W. Conner, Crooked-lane, London-bridge—E. Whiteley and A. Whiteley, Rochdale, Lancashire, cord manufacturers—G. Wilson and J. Wilson, Nottingham, glove fabric manufacturers—A. St. John Forsmann, G. G. Hill and C. Hill, Archangel, Russia, merchants—T. Wardell and H. Wardell, Millwall, Poplar, timber merchants.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Smith, C., and Co., Dundee, merchants, July 30.  
Arbuthnot, R. jun., Culter Mills, near Aberdeen, paper manufacturer, July 31.  
Whitton, D., Dundee, merchant, July 30.  
Burns, J., Hamilton, contractor, August 1.  
Philp, J., Glasgow, bleacher, July 31.

### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Miners, W. H., Plymouth, grocer, first div. of 8s., any Tuesday or Friday, at Hirtzel's, Exeter—Ogilby, C., Plymouth, builder, second div. of 9d., any Tuesday, at Hirtzel's, Exeter—Weichbrodt J., Liverpool merchant, div. of 2s. 4d., July 25, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Nuttall, J. H., Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 3s., July 25, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Prescott, J., Liverpool, tea dealer, first div. of 6d., July 25, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool.

### Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

#### BANKRUPT.

BUXTON, W., BUXTON, J., and BUXTON, S. S., Carlisle, and Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstaplers, August 2, Sept. 1; solicitors, Messrs. Young and Vallings, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

BARNES, T., Southampton, woollen draper, July 31, Sept. 8; solicitors, Mr. Paterson, Bonverie-street, Fleet-street; and Mr. Mackay, Southampton.

HATTON-GREENE, J. G., Liverpool, broker, August 3 and 30; solicitor, Messrs. Whitley, Liverpool.

TIPTAFT, T. C., Taunton, Somersetshire, druggist's assistant, August 2, Sept. 6; solicitor, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

BRADSHAW, J. H., Birmingham, luncheon, August 4 and 25; solicitors, Mr. Bridges, Birmingham; and Mr. Slaney, Birmingham.

BEARDSWORE, J., Audley, Staffordshire, miller, August 3 and 25; solicitors, Messrs. Keary and Sheppard, Stoke-upon-Trent.

BAIGES, T., North Shields, Northumberland, grocer, August 6 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Letch and Kewney, North Shields.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Brindley and J. J. King, Leonard-square, Finsbury, fancy leather workers—W. Parker and G. Snow, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell, goldsmiths—J. R. Watt and W. Curry, Silver-street, City, ale and port merchants—H. Hartley and E. Ackroyd, Halifax, Yorkshire, hotel keepers—S. Biggin, S. Biggin, jun., H. Biggin, and P. Smith, Sheffield, saw manufacturers; as far as regards S. Biggin, jun.—J. Allen and T. Allen, Farringdon-market, fruit salesmen—H. Wakefield and J. Hackney, Albion-place, King's-cross, and Thornhill-crescent, surgeons—J. Beaumont, J. Kaye, G. Greenwood, D. Hosson, and G. Beaumont, Honley, Yorkshire, cloth dressers; as far as regards G. Greenwood—S. W. Ackerley, C. W. Woodworth, and E. J. Crocker, Liverpool ship chandlers; as far as regards C. W. Woodworth—T. B. Black and J. Wickson, Leadenhall-market, City, meat salesmen—J. Wright and C. Wilson, Leeds, tanners—Margaret Alexes Bell and Marianne Bell, Warrington Cheshire, schoolmistresses—W. Metcalfe and C. S. Bulstrode, Cambridge, upholsterers—J. Cooper, sen., and J. Cooper, jun., Barnfield Mills, near Reading—R. S. Nicolson and W. Nicolson, London, ship agents—A. Tennet; as far as regards his connexion with the North British Bank, Glasgow.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Becks, J., Scotstoun, near Glasgow, contractor, August 2.  
Wylie, R., Glasgow, merchant, August 2.

### BIRTHS.

July 18, the wife of Mr. JOHN ATKINS, Eton, of a daughter.  
July 17, the wife of the Rev. Dr. AUGUS, Stepney, of a daughter.  
July 20, the wife of Mr. G. H. JAMESON, of Ramsgate, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

July 17, at the Baptist Chapel, Middleton Cheney, by the Rev W. T. Henderson, the Rev. RICHARD GUTTERIDGE, to Miss M. A. WILKINS, second daughter of Mr. Richard Wilkins, farmer, of the above village.

July 18, at Ipswich, by the Rev. Thomas Fison, M.A., EBERNEZER GODDARD, C.E., of Ipswich, to Miss J. S. KING, of Uppminster, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Harwood, Esq., of Belstead Hall, Suffolk.

July 18, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe, Canon of York, W. B. DENISON, Esq., to the Hon. HELEN DUNCOMBE, daughter of Lord Faversham.

July 19, at Greenwich-road Chapel, by the Rev. Wm. Lucy, Mr. WALTER ROYER, to HANNAH WILLIAMINA ALFORD, of High-street, Deptford.

July 19, at Bloomsbury, Mr. JAMES SANGSTER, publisher, to ANN ELIZABETH, only daughter of George H. Clowser, Esq., of Hampstead.

### DEATHS.

July 8, at Balaklava, of dysentery, Mr. GYNORRE, a devoted Railway Missionary, for many years in the service of Sir Morton Peto, Bart.

July 10, the Rev. W. UPJOHN, of Field Dalling, Norfolk, eighty-three years of age, and fifty-two years the faithful vicar of the parish, in which it was his boast, that although generations had passed away, not one of his flock had been unvisited at their death beds. He was the young friend of Romaine, Rowland Hill, and John Newton. He early introduced Dr. Watts's hymns into his church, and was reported to the old Bishop of Norwich for such Puritanical innovations. The Bishop replied, "I wish all my clergy were as faithful. I shall not interfere."

July 14, at 42, Claremont-square, Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of the 65th Regiment, and last surviving son of General Johnston, R.E.

July 15, at Sittingbourne, MARY ANN, relict of W. Vallance, Esq., aged eighty-nine.











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